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THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

CONCURRENT ENDOWMENT IN THE SCHOOLS.

The thanks of all friends of religious equality are due to the men of Birmingham, who have made so determined a stand against the proposed subsidy to denominational schools out of the rate for education. Ever since Manchester committed political suicide by the rejection of its one illustrious representative, Birmingham has been in a manner the strategic pivot of the great Liberal army. And though, in the election of the School Board for that town, the friends of a really national education were outmanœuvred by means of the cumulative vote, it could not be supposed that the stronghold of the Education League would quietly submit to be the first victim of "permissive" sectarian injustice. But at the very moment when the agitation in Birmingham has proved itself too formidable to be ignored, we learn that an effort is to be made to enforce the obnoxious twenty-fifth clause of the Education Act on the far larger population committed to the care of the School Board for London. And as any perversion of national resources to purposes of sectarian predominance, especially if accomplished on so great a scale, and by a Board ostensibly representing the public feeling of the metropolis, would be a serious blow to the principles which we advocate, a new source of jealousy and irritation, a dark cloud on the brightening prospects of justice and fairness and charity in the mutual relations of churches, we make no apology for requesting the most serious attention of our readers to the subject.

The facts of the case appear to be these. The School Board for London counts among its members two of the most liberal and justly-minded clergymen whom the National Church can boast, and who, their names being as similar as are their sentiments and their educational achievements, are not unfrequently confounded together in popular estimation. We refer, of course, to the Rev. W. Rogers, of Bishopsgate, and the Rev. J. Rodgers, of Aldersgate. It was the latter of these gentlemen who, early in the year, gave notice of a resolution to the effect that, "the funds of the London School Board being in part derived from the rates, no portion of the said funds should be given towards the support of denominational schools." Owing to the pressure of business, it was some time before he could secure an opportunity to move this resolution, and in the meanwhile he had obtained a committee for the consideration of Clause lxxiv, and for the drawing up of such bye-laws as this clause permits. In the month of April Mr. Rodgers moved the resolution quoted above, and it was met by an amendment from Canon Cromwell, to the general effect that the Board should, under bye-laws to be made as provided by Section lxxiv of the Act, pay school fees as permitted by Section xxv. After a discussion occupying two sittings, the amendment was carried by twenty-three against twenty, the Rev. W. Rogers voting with Dr. Angus and Messrs. Picton and Waugh, in the minority, while Dr. Rigg voted on the other side. When it is added that the names of the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Charles Reed), Professor Huxley, Mr. Lucraft, Mr. Morley, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and Mrs. Anderson, were recorded amongst the minority, it will be felt that the supporters of Mr. Rodgers numbered some of the weightiest representatives of public opinion outside. Under these circumstances we are not surprised that when the amendment was put as a substantive resolution, the previous question, moved by Mr. William Green, and seconded by Mr. Tabrum, a Churchman justly distinguished for his religious philanthropy, was carried with only one dissentient, the majority showing a candid and judicial estimation of the difficulty of the question, such as we hope will be evinced in the renewed discussion.

The Committee on Section lxxiv., however, having since that time completed their labours, presented their report to the Board some weeks since, together with the bye-laws which they recommend for adoption. Amongst these bye-laws is one enforcing attendance at school, and another putting in force Section xxv., which permits the payment of fees to Denominational schools. We understand, however, that in regard to this latter recommendation, the Committee are so far from being unanimous, that nine out of twenty have appended to the report a declaration of their dissent.

It is under these circumstances that we venture to ask whether the friends of national unsectarian education, and of religious equality, who, we know, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands in this great metropolis, are prepared to submit to an ecclesiastical rate which has been repudiated with indignation in Birmingham? The balance of opinion on the Board is evidently so nearly even, that some manifestation of public feeling is needed to decide it clearly one way or the other. And we earnestly call upon all, of any denomination or of no denomination, who care anything for our national schools of the future, or for the cessation of those galling religious inequalities which have embittered every educational controversy hitherto, to think seriously, and to take every opportunity of speaking out, upon the vital issues involved.

This is not merely a metropolitan question. It may be very true that the political power of London is neutralised by its very size and its cosmopolitan comprehensiveness. But not the less is it true, that on a question of this kind the decision of such a body as the London School Board is likely to be quoted and followed in many parts of the country. The size of the constituency, the number of members, and the world-wide reputation of some amongst them, together with the representative weight of many less distinguished, give an exceptional importance to the judgment of this Board on the question now before it. Nor is this a dispute between rival sects. It is a question between the nation as a whole, and two venerable sects proud of their historic predominance, who are for ever insisting on exceptional consideration. In Manchester, according to the accounts we have seen, about £72 is required *weekly* to pay denominational school fees. Out of this sum £39 goes to the Anglicans, £26 to the Roman Catholics, and the remaining £7 to other denominations. Multiply the £72 by ten, and we shall have approximately the sum required weekly in London; a sum that must inevitably grow with dangerous rapidity, from the pauperising influence of such an exceptional dole out of the public purse, and also from the insuperable difficulty which will be felt in scrutinising harshly the claims of rival candidates for relief. Out of that weekly dole of £700 or so—that is, taking forty weeks in the year, £28,000 yearly—a smaller proportion, of course, would be absorbed by the Catholics in London. The difference, however, would be simply so much gain for the Anglicans. It cannot be too often reiterated that so-called Nonconformist schools are not sectarian in any proper sense of the word. They are almost uniformly conducted according to the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, by which all sectarian catechisms and formularies are repudiated as strictly as, according to the Act, they must be, in Board schools. We repeat, therefore, that the question is not one between rival sects. It is between the nation and two sects only.

But we hear it sometimes urged, with a plausible appeal to our generosity, that this monstrous disproportion in the absorption of school fees is the natural and legitimate issue of the attention which Anglicans and Catholics have given to primary education. It is not the fault of the Church if Nonconformists have not set up schools of their own, and it is not fair that it should now be deprived of the fruits of its devotion. We should like to know whether it will be maintained that in past generations the Church and the Nonconformists enjoyed equal opportunities or were rivals on equal terms? From the Universities down to the so-called national schools every application of Government money, all social influence, all legal privilege, was so jealously secured by the one dominant sect, that no attempt at unsectarian teaching had any chance for life. And are we now about to acquiesce in a scheme which is to secure the ill-gotten gains of those long years of wrong? So far from being a legitimate appeal to generosity, it seems to us more like adding insult to injury. Or, if there are, as we do not doubt, many valuable modern Church schools which owe at least a great part of their resources to a free competition in philanthropic benevolence, we would ask was the main object in such cases the provision of a sound secular instruction? Or was it the securing of a special influence for the religious tradition of the Church over the rising generation of the neighbourhood? If the former was the object there can be no difficulty. Such schools can be handed over to the Board, who will take care that the purpose of the founders is fulfilled. But if the latter was the object, then, however excellent it may have been, it is not one to which public money can be rightfully devoted. We honour all who seek to perpetuate by voluntary devotion their own religious convic-

tions, but we altogether deny their right to take rates from us for such a purpose.

With the Catholics, fellow-sufferers in past times with Nonconformists, we have considerable sympathy, and we ask for them every right which we demand for ourselves. But as we do not ask, and will not accept the aid of public funds to train up children in our own religious views, we must continue to protest against any such concession to the Catholics.

The question which we put to our readers is simply this. Who is to have the education of the people,—the nation, or the dominant sects? Pay fees generally to denominational schools; and being relieved from the burden of charity they will elbow School Boards altogether out of the field. Refuse to pay; grant only remission; establish in exceptional cases free schools; and unsectarian education will have the advantage which is legitimately its due. Existing schools with insufficient means will welcome both the support and the salutary control of the local Board. No existing educational resources will really be thrown away. And in the course of a few years we shall have a system of education truly national, supported by national funds, for national aims, on the broad basis of religious equality.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Irish Church Act, an account has just been laid before Parliament of the financial working of the new Church Commission, and it is evident that this body cannot be left responsible, as it is now, to public opinion alone. It is almost sure to occur that, where ecclesiastical claims are being dealt with, there will be a disposition towards what, in other circles, receives the ugly name of "jobbery." The jobbery on the part of the Irish clergy in relation to the settlement of their claims has been on a scale of magnitude which even the Ecclesiastical Commission of England might behold with envy. Up to the last hour curates were manufactured for purposes of compensation, stipends increased, anything and everything done that would end in getting more money. The clergy have stuck at nothing. An illustration of the kind of work that has been done is shown in one or two figures of the recent return. Nine hundred and eighty curates have received annuities, amounting in the aggregate to 35,568*l*. Of course these men should have been curates of some rector or vicar, but it is an astonishing circumstance that only 140 of them were in that position, and that those 140 cost the incumbents only 12,320*l*. The new Church benefits by this to the extent of 23,000*l*. per annum. The Commissioners have besides actually given compensation for public subscriptions towards benevolent associations. There is a Widows' Fund Association connected with the Presbyterian Church which, we suppose, is not extinguished by the Irish Church Abolition Act. But, nevertheless, it put in a claim for compensation, and positively got 11,450*l*. As for the Presbyterian Church in Belfast, we believe that the result of the compensations has been to more than double the previous incomes of the ministers. There can be no doubt, in fact, that many things have been done in the loosest way, and claims admitted that their authors should have blushed to present. The auditor declines to pass some of these, but he has no power, and can only write a comment. We should like to know how all this is likely to advance the interests of religion in Ireland.

We very cheerfully call attention, as we are desired to do, to the state of St. Paul's Cathedral Fund. We are informed by the Secretary that some 250,000*l*. may be necessary to complete all that should be done to the building, and that one very necessary preliminary work of decoration, viz., the completion of the dome, would alone cost some 35,000*l*. But the Restoration Committee have been hard at work, have said over and over again what they have to say, and the result is that they have only 23,394*l*. of available cash subscribed. This, with a few collections, has been given by 350 persons only. Granting the desirability of completing, as it should be completed, this great national edifice, we have two remarks to make upon this statement. The first is, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have as yet subscribed nothing. They do not mind giving 40,000*l*. for the repairs of other cathedrals, but they appear to decline to give to St. Paul's, although, we believe, they receive more from the cathedral revenues of London than from any other single source. We suggest, therefore, that the liberal hand of the public be stayed until the Ecclesiastical Commission has performed its share of this work. Our second suggestion is that, if the Cathedral, connected with the Established Church as it is, cannot be repaired by Churchmen, it should be handed over to the Nonconformists, who, we have no doubt, would be able to find the necessary money.

The *Guardian* is unusually irate with Mr. Cowper-Temple, anent the bill which that gentleman is to introduce. After asking for whom Mr. Temple holds his brief, it remarks that it implies a charge that the clergy of the Establishment are unfit to be trusted with the duty of preaching in their own pulpits. Then our contemporary gets jocular, which we have never known it to do before. This is what it represents to be the logical conclusion of this bill:—

> And then, by-and-by, as a logical conclusion, no such dogmatic preaching shall be permitted by the rector as to offend the nice ear of the Baptist minister. "Should you be surprised to hear" (if we may venture to adopt a phrase already classical) that Mr. Cowper-Temple is ready with a proposal to exhibit a Parliamentary conscience clause, framed and glazed, in the front of every pulpit, restraining the dogmatism of the vicar, and rendering it impossible that the susceptibilities of the Dissenting preacher shall be wounded? Now, it would save time if such Church reformers would lay down broadly their major premiss once for all, and invite fair discussion upon that ground. What is tacitly assumed as the ground of all these propositions is, that the Church of England is a society neither less nor more under the exclusive control of the State than Greenwich Hospital, only that in such institutions the will of the founder is to carry some weight, but that in the Church the will of the Founder shall be ignored.

After this the *Guardian* gets passionate and decidedly illogical:—

> There are no doubt multitudes of men, and men of culture too, who disbelieve in the existence of any substantial difference between the Church and congregations of Dissenters, except that the spirit of Churchmen is in the main the milder and more gentlemanlike of the two. The Established Church is in their opinion a security against vulgar fanaticism, as well as a guarantee for the preservation of morality in the nation. Moreover, the dispersion of gentlemen of education throughout the rural districts in the persons of the resident clergy is confessed to be a great justification of the Establishment. But having said this, they have said all they have to say. And if this be all, it is not possible that they should escape offending those who believe the Church to be something far beyond this, while from month to month they are urging claims which defenders of the faith must resist. Nonconformists of a certain class may make these blatant cries, like peevish children, with impunity: but when they are encouraged by Churchmen, the mischief is more serious. Surely such Churchmen, in their endeavours to remove all reasonable grievances from Dissenters, should discriminate between the process of giving to Paul and robbing Peter. Give liberty by all means to the Baptists at Clipston. Let Mr. Cowper-Temple's retiring Chrysostoms and Massillons, known to their patron, but unknown to fame, have a fair field and all favour shown them, and, if the Surrey Tabernacle give not room for their energies, let them have freedom to pull down their barns and build greater: but why, in the name of conscience, be generous to them at the expense of others? Give to Paul, and welcome, but do not rob Peter.

Is this a specimen of the more mild and gentlemanlike spirit of Churchmen? However, we have one consolation. Our ecclesiastical equality with Episcopalians is at last admitted. If the Church is Peter, Dissent is Paul.

At the recent Diocesan Conference held at Ely, the Bishop made a very extraordinary statement. He said that one sign of the strength of the Established Church was that "among the operatives in many of our large towns the only religion that was popular was that of the Church of England." This is so contrary to all the facts that can be brought to bear upon the subject, that the least the bishop can do is to offer some proof of his statement. When he begins to get the proofs together he will probably find that he has made a profound mistake.

A *Church Review* correspondent indulges in some strong remarks concerning the Queen's attendance, when in Scotland, at a Presbyterian church. He says that it is absurd and cowardly to protest against Nonconformity when Churchmen have not the courage to open their lips with regard to the greatest offender, the Queen. The writer goes on:

> Her Majesty spends half her time in Scotland. When there she attends the Presbyterian church at Crathie—that is, for six months in England she is an Episcopalian, for six months the other side of the Tweed she is, so far as our Church is in question, a Calvinistic Dissenter. This Calvinistic Dissenter is by our present constitution the supreme governor of our Church. The "Protestant supremacy" is abolished in Ireland. Is it not high time that, for very shame's sake, such "Protestant supremacy" as this should be abolished also in England? For my own part I hold entirely with Mr. Stanton that in all countries, all ages, under all circumstances, Court and State bishops have been the curse and degradation of God's Church; they are so at this moment, they are appointed expressly with that view, and as long as they are appointed by a Calvinistic head we shall be called upon to sink all distinctive Church principles under the coarse heels of Calvinistic bishops. I was at one time loyal, but every particle of loyalty has long since been knocked out of me, as it has been out of thousands of Churchmen, by the Crown itself and Crown Episcopal nominees. And this feeling, though from other causes, is shared by the great majority of the British people.

We thought we had been told that the Establishment had a tendency, amongst other things, to make men loyal.

The Birmingham branch of the English Church Union has recently held a meeting, at which some very strong sentiments were uttered. The Rev. C. H. V. Pixell declared that they must "ignore the Purchas decision, and pay no attention to it whatever. They should gain more by what was called persecution than by any other course." The Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas went a little further. Addressing the meeting on the question of disestablishment, he said that if the present Parliamentary action was pursued, the sooner they were freed from the State the better. However, like all of his party, Mr. Douglas would do nothing to hasten the separation. Some of his warmest friends, he said, went in for disestablishment, but he thought they must wait for a providential course—that is to say, that when others have done the work, Mr. Douglas and his friends will say, what a good work it was to do, and take the advantage of it accordingly.

Some colonial matters of considerable interest have reached our hands by the last mail. The first is a sermon by Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, delivered on the first Sunday after Epiphany, in the present year. Dr. Cowie, since his residence in New Zealand, has become an anti-State Churchman. "Happily," he says, "we know little out here in New Zealand—and God grant that it may long continue so—of those contentions of High Church, and Low Church, and Broad Church, and Ritualism which have disturbed the Mother Church at home for several years past. Much of the peace and quietness that we enjoy is doubtless due to the severance of our connection with the State, and to the consequent cessation of political hostility, which privilege and monopoly in matters civil or ecclesiastical everywhere excite." The bishop subsequently exhorts the Churchmen of New Zealand not to be content to hang on to the skirts of the Church as established by law in the mother country. Clearly Dr. Cowie has improved upon Dr. Selwyn.

The last number of the *Adelaide Register* contains the charge of the Bishop of Adelaide at the recent meeting of the Diocesan Synod. The bishop glories in the freedom and independence of his Church. He says:—

> Establishment is no necessity for a Church's being or well-being. It has ceased in Ireland, in Canada, in Africa, and in Australasia. The Anglican Church in Australia is free. The Church of England in this colony is free to regulate its ecclesiastical concerns by its own Synod. It is a voluntary Church. The lay members enjoy their proper influence in the patronage, management of funds, and affairs of their own congregations. Parochial vestries are *independent* of each other.

Yet there does not seem to be perfect religious equality. This question was brought up at the meeting of the Congregational Union, in respect to social precedence, and very properly brought up too. It appears the Government make a marked distinction at the *levées* between the different religious bodies. At the Congregational Union meeting, therefore, we find the Rev. F. W. Cox moving the following resolution:—

> That this meeting views with surprise the action of the Government in the marked distinction made between the representatives of religious bodies having the right of private *entrée* at the *levée* held on the birthday of Her Majesty, and hereby desires to express firmly its sense of the incompatibility of the distinctions with the principle of religious equality prevailing in this colony, and instructs its chairman and secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to His Excellency the Governor, with a respectful request that in future such arrangements may be made as will allow the representatives of the several religious bodies to show their respect to the representative of the Queen without any such invidious distinctions being shown.

This having been seconded, the subsequent proceedings, which are certainly interesting, were as follows:—

> The Hon. A. Stow recommended that a motion should be passed to the effect—"That the chairman of the Union be requested not to attend the *levée* on the Queen's birthday in his capacity as chairman."
>
> The Rev. W. Harcus, the Hon. T. Reynolds, the Rev. J. Jefferis, Mr. A. Adamson, Mr. W. C. Oldham, Mr. G. Scrymgour, the Rev. W. Cheetham took part in the discussion, and the resolution was agreed to in the following form:—"That this meeting views with surprise the marked distinction made between the representatives of religious bodies having the right of private *entrée* at the *levée* held on the birthday of Her Majesty, and hereby desires to express firmly its sense of the incompatibility of those distinctions with the principles of religious equality prevailing in the colony; and instructs its chairman and secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to the governor, with a respectful request that in future such arrangements may be made as will remove the invidious distinctions complained of."
>
> The Hon. A. Stow thought they should pass some resolution for the guidance of the chairman, and accord-

ingly moved—"That the chairman of the Union do not attend the *levée* on the Queen's birthday as representative of the Congregational Union of this colony."

The Chairman intimated that he had no intention of attending the *levée* as representing the body. Motion withdrawn.

Our colonial brethren are likely to read us a lesson upon this and kindred subjects.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN'S HOLIDAY THOUGHTS ON ESTABLISHED CHURCHES.

II.

I propose now to look at the question in the light of the books of the New Testament. But before doing so, let me say one word as to the analogy of the Jewish Church. Whilst we acknowledge the typical nature of the Jewish Church, and its trusteeship (if I may be allowed the expression) of the great principles of God's moral law in the midst of heathendom, it seems to me that Christianity stands opposed to Judaism—understand me, not an antagonistic system, but as the full intellect of manhood casting off the trammels and shackles, as well as the pictures, of childhood. Thus the existence of a certain state of things in the Jewish polity would not appear to me *primâ facie* evidence for its continuance in the Christian polity, but I would boldly say the reverse. What was ordained for Jew, would be precisely what would not be ordained for the Christian, and for this, amongst other reasons, because the Jew was under the bondage of the law, the Christian is under the liberty of the Gospel. The perfectly spiritual nature of the Christian law would led us to expect a change; in other words, I deny the analogy. Moreover, to draw any analogy to the present state of things from a unique and exceptional theocratic form of Government, seems to me utterly impossible. Nor do I see any trustworthy argument in the patriarchal system, where king and priest are one, because king and priest are no longer one, nor intended to be one, in other words, because the Christian system comes to us in a totally different shape and form; nor do Pagan systems, so far as they may be considered corruptions of natural religion, supply any argument against me so far as I can see, if they seem to mingle the sacred and profane, and this again for a like or the same reason, because Christianity offers a new basis of action, and comes before us from God in another aspect in this regard—"Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." I must make apology for this digression from my proposed notice of the New Testament writings. I have placed it here to render the train of my thoughts more perfect, and to show that the matter has not escaped my notice, and that I do not fear to discuss it. To return, however, to the New Testament itself. Our Lord in His discourses lays out no special system of Christian polity. The inspired Evangelists themselves speak of none. Granted. Then the churches may assume such outward form and system as appear to them most suitable, and civil governments may put themselves into such connection with them as they please, and as the churches themselves are willing to admit. To a certain extent this last proposition may be true, but in the absence of positive precept in the Gospels the churches must be guided by the spirit of their Master's message, and by its nature as indicated by Himself. This spirit and this nature I maintain are opposed to Churches established and fostered by State aid and State protection.

I will here briefly put forward my arguments in support of this statement. Our Lord everywhere shuns honour and outward display Himself, flies from it, warns His future preachers, the future heralds of His kingdom, emphatically against worldly position, worldly wealth, worldly honour of any kind. The Sons of Zebedee, seeking pre-eminence, are told of the only pre-eminence which it is commendable in them to seek, pre-eminence in suffering for Christ. The Son of Man comes not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and the disciple is not above his master. There is no whisper in the Gospels that these things are but temporary, that the days will come when the Church shall sit as a temporal queen endowed with wealth, decked with peerages and honours, when her prelates shall be lords and sit in kings' councils. There may be hopes of spiritual triumph, visions of spiritual victory, words concerning the twelve thrones set in heaven for those who had left worldly things for God's sake, but there is no whisper even, I say, of future earthly honour, of a coming position of the Christian Church far different from that which Christ Himself set up, and further than this, our Lord separates the spiritual and temporal in His teaching. "His kingdom is not of this world." He is a king. "Thou sayest it," but not a King after the manner of men. He is a King, the King of truth; that is His mission, to declare the truth. The sword is not to be drawn by Peter in His cause. The regions of angels are not to be summoned to His side to drive His foes before Him. And why? Because to do so would be to contradict the very spirit of His message, to act contrary to the method and polity of His Gospel. He is not David driving out the Jebusites by force of arms, but David's "Greater Son" subduing the foe by the sword of the Spirit and the word of truth. He whose voice is not heard crying in the streets, who will not bruise the broken reed, nor quench the smoking flax. I know but one instance in which our Lord allows Himself to be the recipient of earthly honours—I mean the triumphal entry into Jerusalem; but here He permits the outburst of popular honour, only as a prelude to His future sufferings, to show that He is King indeed, though not a worldly King, for that passing triumph does but break for a moment the otherwise unbroken course of a life of outward lowliness. He declares His spiritual royalty, but having declared it, He straightway resigns all further outward manifestation of it, because this outward manifestation of temporal honour and temporal aid is not the Gospel way. He passes to Calvary, and not even after His resurrection from the dead, not even after the glory of Easter Day, does He assume any the more outward worldly honour, nor hints of such to those whom He appoints to carry on His work. "Feed my sheep, feed my lambs"; this is His commission, "Go teach all nations."

Nor do I see, notwithstanding all that has been lately written on the subject, how, whether we consider the words themselves, or the occasion of their being spoken, we can deny that there is a direct antithesis between the first and second parts of those words already quoted, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." The tribute is to be paid unto Cæsar, because it is his by fact, his by the permitting providence of God, who has left Judæa under the Roman yoke for His own wise ends, but the things that belong to God in another and more especial manner, they belong to another order of things, they are distinct. There is no denial in this interpretation of God's place in the kingdoms of the world. It is admitted, entirely admitted, that there is an assertion of a distinct order of things co-existing in the world, "the things of God"—and Christ makes the distinction because the Jews would have thrust upon Him in His character of the Messiah an office which did not belong to him as such. As in another case, "Who made me a judge or a ruler over you?" As I have said before, I quite admit the penetration of Governments and nations by the Christian spirit, which many think such as myself deny, but it is a penetration brought about by other agencies than State-Churches. The old Tory sentiment was that the union of the Church and State did not make the Church political, but the State religious—I say it makes the Church political but does not make the State religious. The State is made religious, when by the force and power of Christian grace the churches hold their own position and do their own work, and so State and individuals are alike drawn within the absorbing influence of God's Spirit moving on the face of the deep, and calling order once more, spiritual order, out of chaos.

RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION IN LONDON.

(From a Correspondent.)

For the three millions and a quarter of persons residing in the metropolitan district, the following provision is made by the various religious bodies:—Church of England, 461 places of worship; Congregationalists, 200; Baptists, 176; Wesleyan Connexion, 102; Primitive Methodists, 77; United Methodist Free Churches, 60; Plymouth Brethren, 31; Undenominational, 25; English Presbyterians, 21; Methodist New Connexion, 12; Society of Friends, 11; United Presbyterians, 6; Bible Christians, 6; Wesleyan Reformers, 5; Church of Scotland, 3; Countess of Huntingdon's, 2; Calvinistic Methodists, 2; Moravians, 2; and Calvinists (not otherwise described), 2—making a total of 1,204. This is, of course, independent of religious services held in schoolrooms, mission halls, &c. Supposing, however, there were as many of these places as of the regular churches and chapels, each building would have to contain 1,350 souls, to hold the entire population; the average capacity is, however, only about one-fourth of this; so that, with efficient men to minister, and a disposition to attend religious worship, about as many more churches and chapels as these would have to be erected. It is also worthy of note that, notwithstanding the immense effort made by the Church of England, through the "Bishop of London's Fund" and other means, that the Free Churches have about two buildings for religious worship for every Episcopalian edifice. Truly the problem of how is London to be evangelised has yet to be solved.

THE PAYMENT OF PUBLIC RATES TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

We find the following valuable statement, prepared, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, as a summary of the representations made to him by a deputation of Nonconformists, in the Occasional Paper published by the Central Nonconformist Committee at Birmingham:—

"While Nonconformists adhere to their general objections to those provisions of the Education Act which appear to them inconsistent with the principles of religious equality, they desire especially to state their grounds of opposition to the specific proposal now agitated on the school boards of the country to pay the fees of indigent children attending denominational schools, under Clause XXV. of the Elementary Education Act.

"1. It is contrary to the obvious intention of the Government that the education rate should be used for the maintenance of denominational schools under private managers. The rate was intended for the establishment and maintenance of schools under the control and management of the ratepayers.

"In announcing, on June 16, 1870, the changes which the Government proposed to introduce into the bill as originally drawn, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone stated that the Government intended to 'sever altogether the tie between the school boards and the voluntary schools.' The clause which had empowered school boards to subsidise denominational schools was, therefore, withdrawn, and notice was given that as a compensation for this, the Government intended to propose that the Parliamentary grant to denominational schools should be increased. But in nearly all the great towns in which the friends of denominational schools have obtained a majority on the school boards, the boards are about to employ the rate for subsidising denominational schools by paying school fees for indigent children.

"2. The payment of school fees for children attending denominational schools will absorb a large proportion of the education rate. In Birmingham the Education Aid Society in the first year of its existence issued free tickets for 6,000 children; no ticket was given where the total income of the family, after deducting rent, was equal to 1s. 10½d. per head per week, but this limit is much lower than any limit which can be adopted by the school board; it is probable that 10,000 children in the borough of Birmingham could claim from the board free education on the ground of poverty; if 8,000 of these were received into denominational schools, the board would be required to pay in school fees nearly 4,500*l.* per annum—a third of the whole amount of the rate which the board will probably levy on the borough.

"3. This large proportion of the rate will be devoted almost exclusively to Roman Catholic and Church of England schools, it being the intention of several Nonconformist communities to close their schools, or to offer them to the school board, in order that as far as their influence extends, the children of the poor may no longer receive their elementary education under the influence of particular religious denominations, but in schools founded and maintained by all the ratepayers in the borough. The intention of Nonconformists to abstain from future denominational action in education is evidenced by the small number of new building grants applied for by them. The result will therefore be, that in the course of a very few years almost the only denominational schools which will continue to exist will be connected either with the Church of England or Roman Catholic Church, and these will be supported by the rates in direct rivalry with the ratepayers' own schools.

4. It is contrary to sound policy that rates should be devoted to schools over which the ratepayers have no control whatever. The adoption of this course is in direct opposition to the best interests of municipal government, and is a violation of municipal liberties.

"5. It has always been maintained by the Government that denominational schools ought to derive part of the cost of their maintenance from the voluntary contributions of the religious denominations whose interests they are intended to promote. This principle has already been violated in the provisions of the 'new code,' under which the school fees and the Parliamentary grant will in a large number of cases cover the whole cost of maintaining the schools, and the Vice-President of the Council resisted the proposal to introduce into the 'new code' a provision that at least one-sixth of the cost of maintaining a denominational school should be derived from voluntary subscriptions.

But where school fees were paid out of the rates, the violation of the principle will be still more flagrant; for it will be perfectly possible for a denominational school to secure the whole cost of its maintenance, partly from the rates and partly from the Parliamentary grant. It is believed that this would be contrary to the intention of the Government.

"6. Generally speaking, it is not the parents who are solicitous that their children should receive denominational religious education in the day-school. Children are sent to a Church school or to a Nonconformist school as one or the other happens to be nearest, and even the wide theological differences between Roman Catholic and Protestant schools do not prevent children from being withdrawn from the one and sent to the other, in order to save a penny in the weekly fee. But wherever fees are paid for children attending denominational schools, the religious agencies connected with the schools—Scripture-readers, Bible-women, &c.—will be certain to secure for these schools a large number of children whose parents would be equally willing to send them to the Board schools, which, however, will not be filled up by means of any similar agency. Even where the Nonconformist bodies possess an agency corresponding to that offered by the parochial system, their strong adhesion to the principle that the State should not support denominational teaching would prevent them from employing it for the purpose of filling their own schools. The direct result will be a purely ecclesiastical canvas on the part of the Church of England to ensure attendance at its schools at the expense of the Board schools.

"7. The case of the Roman Catholics is alleged to be exceptional. It is said that they will refuse on religious grounds to send their children to any school not under the management of members of the Roman Catholic Church. To this it is replied that the hypothesis of the Elementary Education Act is that during the hours devoted to secular instruction there is nothing in any public elementary school to which any parent can have a right to object on religious grounds. If this is the hypothesis of the Act in reference even to public elementary schools under private and denominational management, the objection to a Roman Catholic parent to send his child for secular instruction to a public elementary school under the management of a school board, cannot be recognised without violating the solution which the Act professes to afford of the religious difficulty. It is, of course, strongly maintained that no parent should be compelled to send his child to a school where the child will receive any religious teaching to which the parent objects, but it is contended with equal earnestness that no parent has a right to require the State to provide for his child the kind of religious teaching which he prefers.

"8. That the Vice-President of the Council should have suggested to the Liverpool School Board a limitation of the power conferred on the board by the clause to which the deputation objects indicates that the Education Department is sensible of the objections which lie against the unrestricted use of the power which the Act confers; but the department has no legal authority to enforce on school boards any limitation of the power conferred upon them by the Act. The particular limitation suggested by the Vice-President to the Liverpool School Board is not likely to be effective and is on general grounds extremely objectionable. It is not likely to be effective; for if a child is already attending school without paying school fees, the school managers have only to dismiss the child and to recover it by means of the compulsory law, in order to obtain the payment of the fee by the Board. It is objectionable on many grounds, but especially on this, that while the Act declares that the payment of the school fee shall not place on the parent the stigma of pauperism, the bye-law adopted by the Liverpool School Board at the suggestion of the Vice-President of the Council fixes on the parent whose child receives free education a far graver stigma—the stigma of having permitted a child to receive no education until brought under a compulsory law.

"9. The deputation complain of the letter addressed by the Vice-President of the Council to the Liverpool School Board. The Elementary Education Act permits school boards to provide for the education of indigent chilren (*a*) by establishing free schools with the consent of the department, Clause XXVI.; or (*b*) by remitting school fees in Board schools where fees are ordinarily paid, Clause XVII.; or (*c*) by paying fees to denominational schools, Clause XXV. There is nothing in the Act to prevent school boards from availing themselves only of the power conferred in Clauses XXVI. and XVII.; but the Vice-President declares that it 'would not be just' if the Board did not also avail itself of the power conferred by Clause XXV.; thus using the whole moral weight of the department against those members of school boards who are anxious to avoid using the education rate for the maintenance of denominational schools; and who wish to provide for the free education of indigent children in schools under the control of the school board, and not under the control of private managers.

"10. It is further believed that the provision enabling school boards to pay fees to denominational schools, was regarded by the Government itself as incidental to the application of a law rendering school attendance compulsory; for the department therefore to sanction the payment of fees in any case where a compulsory law cannot be effectively applied, because adequate school accommodation does not exist, is a still further departure from the intention of the Act.

"11. In the name of the committees which they represent, the members of the deputation desire to express the firm and ineradicable hostility with which this new application of public money for purposes of religious teaching is regarded by Nonconformists in every part of the kingdom. The proposed application of the proceeds of a local rate for the maintenance of denominational schools is creating bitter sectarian animosity, and provoking an amount of discontent in the Nonconformist section of the Liberal party which threatens in some great constituencies to lead to serious political divisions. The objections which were felt to the Church-rate, now happily abolished, are felt to the application of the education rate to the maintenance of denominational schools, and the deputation believe that until Clause XXV. of the Elementary Education Act is repealed, there will be no cessation of the discontent which it has created among all those who object to the levying of rates for the propagation of sectarian religious teaching.

"12. The members of the deputation are well acquainted with the state of the Liberal party in their respective localities, and have been among the most earnest supporters of the present Government. They are quite aware that a certain small section of Nonconformists have regarded more favourably than they do the educational legislation of the past year. They venture, however, to assure Mr. Gladstone that the effect of that legislation on the great body of Nonconformists throughout the country has been to imperil to a very serious extent their cherished relations to his Government.

"The questions raised by the Education Act gravely affect the principles which underlie the whole history of Nonconformists—principles which cannot be surrendered without disloyalty to the faith for which their forefathers have contended, and which it has now fallen to their lot to sustain.

"In the hope that Her Majesty's Government will understand the grave position in which Nonconformists are placed; and apply to the Education Act the principles of religious equality, this statement is submitted on behalf of the deputation to the Prime Minister with gratitude for the services he has already rendered to them, and confidence that at his hands they will receive the justice which is their only claim."

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The following is Earl Beauchamp's Burial Bill as amended by the select committee, entitled "An Act to amend the Law of Burials in England and Wales," which has passed all its stages in the House of Lords:—

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law of burials in England and Wales:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Where any person shall have expressed in writing, under his hand, his desire that the office for the burial of the dead, according to the rites of the Church of England, shall not be read at his funeral, or where any person or persons having the charge of or being responsible for the burial of any deceased person, shall express in writing under their hands the same desire as regards such deceased persons, and such writing shall be delivered a reasonable time before the funeral to the incumbent of the parish in which such deceased person shall have died, or to the clergyman ordinarily officiating in the churchyard of such parish, such incumbent or clergyman shall not be bound to attend at the interment of any such deceased person, and the body of such deceased person shall be entitled to a decent and solemn interment in the churchyard of such parish; but no service of any kind whatever shall be used, read, or performed at such interment within the churchyard or the precincts thereof.

2. Any person who by "The Consecration of Churchyards Act, 1867," is empowered to grant land for the purposes of that Act, may grant and convey or release, either by way of voluntary gift or of sale, to trustees (but subject as is hereinafter mentioned), any land for the purpose of being used as a place of burial, with their own rites, of the bodies of persons not conforming to the Established Church of England, and whether dying in the parish or not; and such land so granted and conveyed shall be vested for ever thereafter in the said trustees, according to the provisions contained in the deed of conveyance thereof.

3. Upon every such assurance by way of sale, the purchase-money may be paid to the seller or sellers or as he or they may appoint, and the receipt of him or them, or his or their appointees, shall be a sufficient discharge for the same, except that in the case of sale for more than twenty pounds by a tenant for life, or other person having only a partial estate, the purchase-money shall be paid to and applied by two trustees, in manner provided by the seventy-first section of the "Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845."

4. No deed of conveyance or assurance from the same person shall comprise more than an acre in the same parish, and no such land shall be conveyed under the provisions of this Act which is nearer than one hundred yards to the parish church without the consent in writing of the incumbent of the parish, or which is nearer than one hundred yards to any dwelling-house, without the consent in writing of the owner, lessee, and occupier of such dwelling-house.

5. Every deed of conveyance made for the purpose of this Act shall be deposited with the clerk of the peace of the county in which the land conveyed is situate, and no such deed shall be subject to any stamp duty, and it shall not be necessary to enrol in Chancery any such deed, or any deed heretofore or hereafter to be made for the purposes of "The Consecration of Churchyards Act, 1867."

6. This Act shall apply to England and Wales only.

7. This Act may be cited as "The Burial Grounds Act, 1871."

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR AND THE PERSECUTIONS IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

The *Daily News* has the following special telegram reporting the recetion of the Evangelical Alliance Deputation to the Emperor:—

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Saturday Evening.—A large deputation from the Evangelical Alliance, representing various nationalities in Europe and America, have assembled here to present memorials to the Czar of Russia, praying him to grant liberty of conscience to his oppressed Lutheran subjects in the Baltic provinces. This morning the deputation had a protracted interview with Prince Gortschakoff, who received them by command of the Emperor. The deputation were well satisfied with the interview, which promises happy results to the cause of religious liberty in Russia.

The names of the deputation were as follows:—From the United States.—The Right Rev. Dr. M'Ilvaine (Bishop of Ohio); the Hon. W. E. Dodge, President of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance; the Rev. Dr. Schench, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the Rev. Dr. W. Adams, Dr. Nathan Bishop, Mr. John Crosby Brown, the Rev. Dr. Washburn, and the Rev. Dr. Schaff. From Sweden.—Baron Hans Von Essen; Dr. J. Erik Nyström, Judge Th. H. Odencrants, and Captain Johann, Christian Berger, From Denmark.—Chevalier L. A. Brandt. From Holland.—Dr. van Oosterzée, Professor of Theology at Utrecht; and Mr. Cohen Stuart, Pastor at Rotterdam. From Belgium.—The Rev. Leonard Anet, President of the Committee of Alliance at Brussels. From Germany.—Count Constantin von der Recke Vollmerstein. Baron von Göler, Baron Constantin von Tischendorf, and Dr. J. H. Sieveking, jun. From Hungary.—Baron Gabril Prónay, Privy Councillor and Inspector of the Evangelical Church of the Augsberg Confession in Hungary. From Switzerland.—Bovet de Muralt, President of the Committee, Director of the French Branch of the Evangelical Alliance; Dr. F. Coulin, pastor (Moderator of the Venerable Compagnie des Pasteurs of Geneva), Agénor Boissier, Colonel de Buren, and L. de Würstemberger de Bach. From Great Britain.—Mr. John Finch, treasurer of the Evangelical Alliance, British Branch; the Rev. T. D. Harford Battersby, M.A., Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral; Mr. Samuel Gurney, Dr. John Hall Gladstone, F.R.S.; the Rev. Dr. Steane, honorary secretary of the Evangelical Alliance; the Rev. James Davis, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance; the Rev. Robert Johnston, Mr. Jabez Johnson, J.P., Mr. Richard Mullings, and the Rev. Dr. Schmettau, foreign secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, and honorary secretary of the deputation.

The *John Bull* has information that it is in contemplation to propose to Her Majesty to accept Archbishop Manning as a Privy Councillor.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—A minority of the graduates and electors of Trinity College, Dublin, have issued a protest against the bill promoted by the Senior Board for liberalising the institution. They declare it a violation of the University Charter.

THE "OLD CATHOLICS" OF GERMANY.—Professors Hüber and Friedrich, of Munich, have been invited to assist at a meeting of Italian "Old Catholics," the name taken by Dr. Döllinger's followers at Florence. The general congress of "Old Catholics" will take place at Munich in September next. Father Hyacinthe says in a letter dated Rome, July 7:—"I adhere most implicitly to the declaration signed at Munich by Professor Döllinger and his friends. I have the assurance that this great deed of faith, science, and conscience will be the centre and issue of the reformatory movement which alone can and will save the Catholic Church."

MR. BENNETT ON SACRAMENTARIANISM.—The Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome, and formerly incumbent of St. Paul's, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, made an appeal at that church last Sunday morning week, in aid of the expense incurred by the recent improvements there. He commenced by remarking that all victims were bloody, and that no sin could be taken away without the shedding of blood. People of every religion offered sacrifices, but what was the difference between all other religions and Christianity? The differences consisted in this—that whereas other religions were confined to the mere act of sacrificial worship, Christianity was in itself, in its principle and practice, thoroughly of a sacrificial character. There was first the great sacrifice of the Divine Victim Himself truly offered up—body and blood—daily upon the altar; secondly, there was the sacrificing minister who offered up the Divine Victim, and who was a man set apart by God from the congregation for sacrificial purposes; and, thirdly, there was the sacrificing congregation which offered sacrifice conjointly with the officiating priest. A great many thought they had few duties to perform with regard to their parish priest, forgetting that he had been selected by God to have the care of their souls. Christianity being essentially a religion of sacrifice, it followed that whenever decorations were made in the House of God it became the duty of the congregation to bear the necessary expenses. It was a reproach to them that they should live in such luxury and permit the Church of God to lack splendour. Why, instead of there being need to ask the

congregation to defray the necessary expense which had been incurred, they should have made it their pride that the House of God should have been far more gorgeously adorned than the most superb palace. The Church of God, being His human habitation, should be the most magnificent structure on earth.

SALE OF A CHURCH LIVING AT SEVENOAKS.—The following appears in last Saturday's *South-Eastern Gazette*, the leading newspaper in Kent, and conducted by Liberal Churchmen:—"The advowson and right of presentation to the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Sevenoaks, of the gross value of 1,500*l.* per annum (the present rector being stated to be in his 77th year), is for sale. There is also with this the two separate ecclesiastical districts of the parish—the vicarage of the Weald, 250*l.* per annum, gross income, and that of Riverhead, with a gross income of 200*l.* per annum. To show how the parish has been, and is to be, tossed about at pleasure, we may mention that the late Rev. Thomas Curteis, rector, and patron of the living, died about twelve years ago, and, under the terms of his will, he directed that his successor was not to be under sixty-five years of age, so that a vacancy might soon occur when his grandson, then a youth of about twelve, might so far have proceeded in his Church career as to be eligible to take possession of the living. But in the event of the death of this youth, or of his dislike to entering the Church, the then present incumbent was not to be disturbed during his lifetime, but the advowson was to be sold, of course to the highest bidder, so that qualifications of various kinds, anything but what is, or should be, imperative in the spiritual head of a parish of this size and importance, are deemed sufficient. As will be seen, the first qualification alone was that of age, the second was to be youth, and the third qualification, under any circumstances, must be wealth. Can it be wondered at that the parish church is continually thinning and that Dissent, of the most varied forms, abounds?"

Religious and Denominational News.

Mr. March Timson, student of Hackney College, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Royston, Herts.

A cheque for 263*l.* has been presented to the Rev. Edwin J. Hartland, as a recognition of services rendered for thirteen years as secretary of the Gloucestershire Congregational Union.

Mr. J. W. Butcher, of Regent's Park College, has accepted a unanimous and very cordial invitation from the church meeting in Blenheim Chapel, Leeds, to become their pastor, and hopes to enter upon his work in the latter end of August.

MICKLEBY.—On the 12th inst., the services in connection with the recognition of the Rev. John Holroyd, were held in the Congregational Chapel, Mickleby. The Scriptures were read, and the introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Phillips, of Robin Hood's Bay; the introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. W. Jackson, of Whitby; the usual questions were asked by the Rev. F. Laurie, of Lofthouse; and the prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Balgarnie, of Scarborough. The charge to the newly-ordained minister was given by Professor Williams, of the Congregational Institute, Nottingham, which was followed by addresses to the Church and the people, by the Rev. R. Balgarnie and the Rev. W. Jackson.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LONG BUCKBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Rev. Thomas Chapman, who has been laid aside by illness during six months past, has resigned his pastoral charge.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN SOUTH LONDON.—The Rev. A. Seton, of Stepney, has commenced a series of services in connection with the Church of Scotland, at the Horns, Kennington Park. His subject on Sunday last was "The real ideal of liberty, equality, and fraternity."

WOLLERTON.—The Rev. R. W. Lloyd, minister of the Congregational Church in this village, being about to accept a pastorate, has been presented, on leaving his late charge, with a watch, and a tea and coffee service to Mrs. Lloyd. The presentation took place at a tea-meeting, well attended, and presided over by the Rev. D. D. Evans, of Shropshire. Several neighbouring ministers were present.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—A remarkable scene (a similar one having taken place last year) was witnessed at Malton on Sunday, when about 3,000 persons, mostly Primitive Methodists (but including other denominations), from all parts of the two Ridings, assembled for open-air services on the plateau of the Roman Camp, kindly lent for the purpose by Captain Copperthwaite. The weather was brilliant, but rather hot.

BRISTOL.—Broadmead Baptist Chapel is to be enlarged, and the whole interior renovated and modernised. The place has been unpleasantly crowded at every service for some time past. It is intended to carry the chapel back so as to enclose a piece of ground formerly used as a burial-place, by which means sitting accommodation will be secured for nearly 150 persons. The cost of the enlargement is expected to fall little short of 1,200*l.*, of which a portion has been already subscribed.

THE REV. W. M. PUNSHON, M.A.—Our readers (says the *Watchman*) will be glad to learn that the Rev. W. M. Punshon, accompanied by his son-in-law and daughter, Professor and Mrs. Rayner, has arrived safely in England. He comes as the representative of the Canadian Conference, of which he is the President, and will, we are sure, be cordially welcomed, not only by the British Conference, but by the wide circle of friends who admire his gifts and love the man. During his temporary sojourn among us his eloquent voice will be heard in advocacy of various objects, but especially on behalf of the Metropolitan Chapel Fund, in which, from the first, he has taken a warm and practical interest.

HOUGHTON FESTIVAL.—For many years the late Potto Brown, Esq., of Huntingdon, took a deep interest in this festival, and gathered great crowds from the surrounding districts to hear the Gospel preached, and temperance and other truths discoursed upon; his sons Bateman and George Brown, Esqs., have determined to continue the good work commenced by their revered father, and on Sunday, July 9, the Revs. J. Hart, of Guildford, and G. M. Murphy, of London, preached morning and evening in a large tent, to large audiences; on the following Monday and Tuesday meetings for children and adults were held, and were addressed by Mr. Bateman Brown and the Rev. T. Lloyd, in addition to the above. Unfortunately the unfavourable weather marred to a considerable extent the pleasure of, and the attendance at, the meetings.

GREENHEYS, MANCHESTER.—The Greenheys Congregational Church is an extension of the Chorlton-road Congregational Church, undertaken some years ago by the Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, M.A. For the last two and a half years the work has been carried on by the Rev. William Scott with so much success that the formation of a separate church was considered necessary. Last Thursday evening the formation of the church was followed by a united communion. The Rev. J. A. Macfadyen presided, and the ministers and deacons of neighbouring churches assisted at the service. On Sunday the Rev. W. Scott was recognised as the pastor of this church. In the morning the Rev. A. Thomson, M.A., gave an exposition of the constitution of a Christian Church. In the afternoon, before a large congregation, the Rev. W. Scott made the usual statement, and the Rev. J. A. Macfadyen offered prayer. The Rev. J. Gwyther delivered the charge to the minister from 2 Timothy ii. 15. In the evening the Rev. J. A. Macfadyen gave the charge to the church and congregation.

HORNSEA.—The anniversary services in connection with the Congregational denomination in Hornsea, Yorkshire, were held on Wednesday last. In the afternoon a sermon was preached in the chapel by the Rev. R. Balgarnie, of Scarborough. The public meeting was held in the Public Rooms. The Rev. R. A. Redford, of Hull, the chairman of the East Riding Congregational Union, presided, and Mr. Bainton, the treasurer, read the report, from which it appeared that the funds now in hand towards the building of a new chapel amount to 390*l.* The Rev. James Webb, the pastor of the church, said he was anxious to strengthen the interest which was felt in the erection of a new church. He explained that for many years the church had been partially dependent on the Home Missionary Society, who paid 50*l.* a year towards the minister's salary; but it could not be expected that the society should continue to do so. Under the altered circumstances in which Hornsea was now placed it ought to support its own minister. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. M. Statham, the Rev. Jas. Sibree, the Rev. R. Balgarnie, &c.

BOROUGH-ROAD CHAPEL.—The lease of the Borough-road Congregational church expires in December, 1872, and the pastor (Rev. G. M. Murphy) and members are very desirous of getting assistance and advice as to the perpetuation of the work. After ten years and a half of evangelistic labours in connection with the Southwark Mission, the church was formed in 1866 by an offshoot from Surrey Chapel, and in the most friendly relationship with it, is working in two of the lowest localities of London—the Borough and the New Cut. The membership has risen from 215 in 1867, to 360 at the present date; the church is well attended, especially in the evening, and the attendance at the prayer-meetings is most encouraging. The church and congregation consist entirely of working people. Although in the midst of so poor a neighbourhood, the church has to pay 100*l.* a year rent, which proves a heavy burden, but from which, at present there is no escape. Its income last year (exclusive of numerous societies connected therewith) was 437*l.* 12s. 8d., its expenditure 515*l.* 8s. 4½d., of which 55*l.* was expended upon the sick, the aged, and the poor.

HAMPSTEAD.—The tenth anniversary of Heath-street Chapel was celebrated on Thursday, July 6, when the Rev. Dr. Raleigh preached in the morning, at twelve o'clock, from the words, "We walk by faith, &c." The discourse was very earnest and eloquent, and treated largely of the controversies of the present time. After the service a cold collation, which was served in the schoolroom, was enjoyed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen; the company comprising many representatives from contiguous churches, and also from Bloomsbury Chapel. The Rev. W. Brock, jun., the pastor, presided, and congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Brock, the father of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, and the Revs. J. C. Harrison, James Mathieson, S. H. Booth, and R. Underhill. James Harvey, Esq., the founder of the chapel, made the financial statement, which showed that the proceedings of the day would probably result in collections and subscriptions amounting to 500*l.* An interesting statement was made by Mr. Rickards, the missionary, as to the mission-chapel at Child's-hill, and from the pastor's address it seemed that the little company of believers which formed the church at the commencement had grown into a Christian community numbering 225 members. Tea was subsequently served, and in the evening the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, preached a powerful sermon to a large congregation. The entire proceeds of the day amounted to about 800*l.*

GREENWICH.—The foundation-stone of the new place of worship for the church and congregation under the pastorate of the Rev. B. Davies was laid at South-street, Greenwich, on the afternoon of the 5th inst., by Mrs. J. T. Olney, a lady who with her husband has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the church and congregation for many years. Before Mrs. Olney laid the foundation-stone, Mr. J. T. Olney, her husband, delivered a short address on her behalf. After she had performed the principal part of the ceremony, the following sums were laid upon the stone:—Mrs. Olney, 100*l.*; J. T. Olney, Esq., 200*l.*; Mrs. Huntley, 100*l.*; Mr. Huntley, 200*l.*; and Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 200*l.*; John, William, Henry, and Thomas Olney, four brothers, gave 100*l.*; Mr. W. C. Harvey, 25*l.*; Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, 20*l.*; &c., and several purses containing smaller sums, realising in all the munificent sum of 1,230*l.* 2s. 7d., exclusive of the evening meeting, when the collection amounted, with the profits of the tea, to about 100*l.* A very interesting incident was the laying on the stone of 50*l.* on behalf of the Sunday-scholars by two little children, a boy and a girl. An address was then delivered by the Rev. James Spurgeon. At the meeting that was held afterwards in the town lecture hall, addresses were delivered by Dr. Billing, Rev. B. Davies, and the Rev. George Martin; and votes of thanks were passed to Mr. J. T. Olney and Mr. W. R. Huntley, for their valuable services throughout.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The Wesleyan Conference meets this year at Manchester, and the first sitting for business will take place on the 26th inst. The first committee in connection with the approaching Conference commenced its sittings in the Lever-street Schoolroom on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. The "Stationing Committee," so-called, consists of the president of the Conference, the secretary, and one of the assistant secretaries, with representatives from the various districts, the Theological Institution, and the Mission-house, and its business is to provisionally appoint ministers for the ensuing year. For connexional purposes Methodism in Great Britain is divided into thirty-four districts. Each district sends a representative to this committee, elected by ballot by the ministers and circuit stewards, with other laymen, when assembled in the annual district meeting in May. These representatives have to watch the interests both of the ministers and of the circuits in their several districts. Exclusive of the missionaries on foreign stations, there are nearly sixteen hundred ministers engaged in the home circuit, and in consequence of the triennial appointments, at least one-third of the above must be changing circuits. In the majority of cases invitations have been accepted, but the members of this committee must be fully occupied until Thursday evening, the time fixed for the assembling of the Auxiliary Fund Committee. Manchester sent its converts to Methodism very early, and no less than two conferences were held there in the lifetime of Wesley. The third conference held there was in 1791, soon after Wesley's death.

SURBITON.—The Rev. W. Jones, late of Salisbury, the successor of the Rev. A. Mackennal, entered on his duties as the minister of Surbiton Park Church on Sunday, the 9th inst., and on Thursday last he was publicly recognised as such. The service held in the afternoon was opened by the Rev. R. H. Smith, of Gospel Oak, one of the founders, and the first minister of the church; the Rev. J. G. Rogers, of Clapham, delivered an able address on the pastoral relationship, and then a statement on behalf of the church was read by Mr. Carvell Williams. It described a striking series of changes, which illustrated the difficulties with which suburban churches in the present day have to contend, but added that none of them had been occasioned by dissension or by any discreditable circumstances, and that the church was stronger for Christian work than at any former period. The statement set forth the circumstances which had led to the choice of the Rev. W. Jones to fill the vacant pastorate. Mr. Jones then responded, and described the feelings with which he entered on the work which he had been called upon to undertake. The Rev. Dr. Raleigh next addressed the newly-chosen minster in weighty and earnest terms, and offered a closing prayer. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, which was profusely decorated with flowers by the young ladies of the congregation. Mr. Carvell Williams presided, and, in an opening address, gave Mr. Jones a hearty Christian welcome; as did also Mr. H. Bidgood, in the name of the church and congregation; and the Rev. A. E. Lord, of Hersham, and the Rev. G. Blinkhorn, of Kingston, on behalf of the neighbouring churches. An interesting feature in the proceedings was the attendance of the Rev. W. Crosbie and Mr. T. George, of Derby, and Messrs. Buckell, Hill, and Reid, of Salisbury, who, as residents in towns in which Mr. Jones formerly laboured, bore the strongest testimony to the value of his public services, and to the high estimation in which he was held. The Rev W. Jones gave an address expressive of his gratitude for the reception which had been given him,

and describing the principles on which he hoped to act in regard to both his pastoral and his more public work. Messrs. Dickinson and Burn, members of the church committee, moved a vote of thanks to those whose assistance and kindness had contributed to the day's proceedings. The Rev. F. Revell, of Chertsey; the Rev. A. Buzacott, of Peckham; Mr. J. Allport, of Camberwell; Mr. G. Long, of Clapham; the Rev. J. Shaw, of Ewell; the Rev. E. Popley, of Ditton; the Rev. F. Baron, of Weymouth; and the Rev. F. Perrin, of Esher; and others from a distance, were also present. On Sunday evening the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown preached to a large congregation on the duties of the people in relation to the pastorate.

Correspondence.

RURAL SCENES, NOT ARCADIAN, DEPICTED BY THE *RECORD*.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In a recent number of the *Nonconformist*, you intimated that it was your intention to furnish occasional, descriptions given by Episcopal Church authorities, of the moral condition of our rural districts, with all their supposed advantages, arising from State-Church teaching.

Now, *apropos* to your purpose, I send you the following portraiture of the said districts, taken from the *Record* a few years ago:—

"The immorality which prevails among the agricultural labourers can scarcely be exaggerated. A chaste marriage in many parts is an exception, Decency is almost unknown, and the laws of modesty are violated with reckless effrontery. Hand to hand also with this impurity, there is a deep-seated ignorance of the most vital questions. No one who has not taken the trouble to investigate into the matter, can conceive how little the vast body of our poor know of the most simple religious subjects"

"It is a notorious fact, that there still exist a large number of parishes, and the great majority of these are rural parishes,—the actual number we are convinced would astonish our readers—in which positively not a solitary effort of any kind is made on behalf of missionary effort either at home or abroad."

Comment upon this description of the condition of our agricultural labourers is unnecessary. Your readers can form their own conclusions, as I form mine. I may simply say, in answer to the oft-proposed question, "What has the voluntary principle done for our villages?" what has the compulsory principle done for them, according to the showing of its most strenuous advocates? I might add, what would the voluntary principle have done, if it had not been impeded in its course in manifold ways, not difficult to specify, and chiefly by village oppressors, on whose side there is too much power to exclude Scriptural, elevating, and purifying teachings, which voluntaries are willing to supply. I may further say that I rejoice to know, from long and intimate acquaintance with the working of the voluntary principle in our rural districts, that its friends have been mainly instrumental, *in spite of an amount and kind of opposition little understood by Christians in our large towns and cities*, in causing light to spring up in many localities, which otherwise would have been left in a state of heathenish darkness.

Earnestly praying that the voluntary principle—the only principle which has the approval of our Lord and Saviour—may have at no distant day a world-wide recognition; thanking you for the noble service you have long been rendering towards hastening on a consummation most devoutly to be wished; and, for the invaluable lessons which I myself have received from your incomparable teachings upon this subject—a subject of vast importance in its bearings upon the interests of vital godliness and civil and religious liberty, I am, dear Sir,

Your admiring and grateful disciple,
ROBERT HAMILTON.

Brighton, July 17, 1871.

AMERICA AND HER RESOURCES IN RELATION TO OVERCROWDED LABOUR MARKETS AND HOME DESTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The politics of the day and the social requirements of the hour demand the forethought of wise and philanthropic legislation.

A spirit hostile to the material growth of countries other than our own, framing its bigoted and narrow-minded policy according to the mischievous patriotism it inspires at the present moment, is fraught with danger not only to England as a power but to England as a guide and benefactor among the nations of the earth.

Our teeming millions of workers—liable at any time to become starving anarchists—too many of whom are sinking into rationalism, holding secret meetings, casting aside all religious restraints, and blindly following the leaders of various leagues, at whose Sunday gatherings the conduct of many of their French fellow-workmen who perished not many days since is applauded. What means this unrest, this cry of "Liberty, equality, fraternity"? Switzerland, Germany, and numerous cities in France are in conference with London, Birmingham, and other cities in England who have *avenging committees*. Let all who love peace be on their watch tower. Again, our ocean-girt frontier, admitting neither extension of area nor facility for escape; the possibility of the advent of a political crisis which would produce famine and civil war. These are not unlikely contingencies, and should form items in that strategy which foresees and therefore prepares for an enemy's attack.

We need a safety valve for our densely crowded and limited area, and in seeking it we naturally admit that America is the best because it is not remote, has unlimited resources to meet all the requirements of new settlers, and because it has already been fairly tried by millions of our people, and have proved to them not only a land of refuge but a New World of happy homesteads with a bright future of increasing peace and security.

But by strengthening the hands of America we do not weaken our own. No—because the Englishman who settles in America loves his old country, and will most certainly use his individual influence in favour not only of his newly-adopted home, but also—and in no small degree—in favour of the land of his fathers. Hence the tide of emigration from England to America progresses and strengthens, so that the possibility of a rupture of friendly relations will become more impossible and remote.

The day of roughing it, as first settlers, is so greatly changed for the better by the introduction of railways, canals, and roads, that to the eye of an old colonial a new settlement there does not present what many dread in leaving English shores—viz., isolation. Now in the far West, where the buffalo, the elk, the moose deer, and the antelope roamed in large herds, where the hare, the rabbit, the racoon, and the beaver, the otter, and the varied tribes of squirrels, gambolled not twenty years ago, and where the red man and the trapper plied their trade in furs, the "iron horse" now snorts, and along his track busy towns spring up; the old hunting grounds are being rapidly enclosed as farms, and the prairie grass and flowers have given place to wide areas of corn; and on every hand the quiet homestead may be seen nestling amongst shady trees, and where now tame cattle browse upon the sunny slopes.

The Red Man and his game, except a few stray deer and antelopes, a few hares, rabbits, prairie fowl, wild ducks, geese, turkeys, quail, pigeons, &c., &c., have gone back to the frontier borders, to their forests and mountain homes.

Rapid progress gives the settler of this day facilities of travelling as well as the comforts and even the luxuries of life; everywhere the merchant follows him, and from his well-stocked store reminds him he is not beyond the pale of civilisation. In all the newly-planted colonies, added to the merchant, the preacher, the schoolmaster, and the doctor, are to be found. Still, to form a comfortable home with all the above surroundings, there will be found rough work to do; and a willing hand and cheerful heart have to be brought into full play. All who are pioneers must expect, if they wish to make a comfortable home for their families, and are short of means, that hard work lies before them; but to cheer them they should remember that the land they leave does not hold out to them the prospect that by honest toil for a lifetime they may gain a competency, and it should also be borne in mind that in the over-crowded labour market of the home or mother country, hard labour is their only prospect, without the hope of laying anything by for old age; while in their adopted country they are excited to effort and frugality, and if health be given them, they may be free from carping care after the second year—being able on their own farm to raise enough for their wants. Instances of such success could be given, not of the few, but of the many.

No country in the world offers advantages to emigrants that America does, simply because the country is opened up by railways; thus all that is produced finds a ready market, while her vast territory of mineral wealth is being developed and opening up new industries everywhere, employing many thousand minors and others, who in their turn expend vast sums of money for food, clothing, &c., &c.

Factories of every description are springing up north, south, east, and west, and employers are offering large wages to the various manipulators of the raw material. On every hand the industrious are employed, and the eye is not pained by squalid poverty.

In America the relations of capital and labour are better known. There, "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and labour finds enjoyment."

Political economy also, seems better understood there than in England. No country is perfect, and in America there is much that wants remedying; at the same time no country, ten times her age, has made the progress she has; and the question at once recurs, Who are her sons? Why any jealousies? Why should not parent and children set an example to the world, and live in amity.

Why should not England and America, consigning to oblivion the embittering recollections of an unwise past, inaugurate a glorious future of international goodwill, by blending their colours in a peaceful and holy alliance, having for its main object the comfort, happiness, and true elevation of millions of their fellow-subjects?

Yours respectfully,
OLD COLONIST.

Forest Hill, Kent.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

CLASSIFIED MATRICULATION LIST, JUNE, 1871.

The following is a classified list of candidates who passed the late examination for matriculation:—

HONOURS DIVISION.

	Colleges, Schools, &c.
*Thomas, R. M.	New Kingswood School and Wesleyan, Taunton.
†Crosby, C. S.	Woodhouse Grove School and private study.
‡Hughes, W.	Manchester Grammar School and Owens College.
§Bennett, J.	Tulse Hill School.
Drennan, A. M.	Private study.
Parnell, E. W.	Queen's College, Liverpool, and private tuition,
Gotch, F.	Clevedon and Amersham Hall Schools.
Glasspool, E. T.	King Edward's Grammar Sch., Southampton, and priv. tuit.
Tyrer, J. W.	Aughton House Sch., Birkdale.
Henderson, G. C.	Gravesend Proprietary School.
Parker, W. R.	Epsom College.
Worthington, W. B.	Owens Coll. and private tuit.
Colebrook, H. W. V.	Truro Grammar School and Hartley Institution.
Equal. Compton, W. C.	Gymnasium Darmstadt and Grove House.
Equal. Fraser, A. M.	University of Berlin, and University College.
Thomson, R. G.	Islington Proprietary School.
Brown, W. (468)	King's College and priv. study.
Fletcher, L.	Manchester Grammar School.
Hogg, J.	Private study.
Robinson, C.	Manchester Grammar School and Owens College.
Kelly, S. G.	Private study.
Bampton, J. M.	Stonyhurst College.
Beauclerk, C. S.	St. Stanislaus Coll., Beaumont.
Bush, J.	Self-tuition.
Grubb, E.	Friends' Schs. Sidcot and York.
Scott, J. G.	King's College School and private tuition.
Tyson, J.	North London College School and private tuition.
Wheeler, F. D.	Bristol Grammar School and University College.
Shaen, W. G.	Heath Brow, Hampstead, and University College.
Ryles, J. G.	Private study and tuition.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ablett, T. R.	Training College, Peterboro', and private tuition.
Alexander, W. H.	Sidcot Sch. and Flounders Coll.
Anderson, R. J.	Queen's College, Belfast.
Ashford, C.	Lancashire Independent and Owens College.
Ballard, P.	Chandos House Hereford.
Banks, E.	St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.
Basset, A. B.	Grove House, Tottenham.
Beaston, J.	Borough-road Col. and pri. study.
Bennett, W. H.	Philological School.
Bigger, S. F.	Liverpool Institute.
Bishop, W. B.	University College and School.
Blake, E. J.	Heath Brow, Hampstead, and University College.
Blyth, A.	Vale Academy, Ramsgate, and private tuition.
Bottomley, H. E.	Cheshunt College.
Brain, J.	Private study and tuition.
Broster, A. E.	Honiton Grammar School.
Brown, F. H.	Friends' School, Ackworth, and York.
Brown, J.	Private study and tuition.
Buck, J. W.	Private study.
Bullen, G. W.	Private study and tuition.
Burke, J.	St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.
Burns, W.	Private study and tuition.
Burton, J.	Private study.
Callister, W.	Queen's College, Liverpool.
Cantopher, B. W. J.	Stonyhurst College.
Carley, G. J.	Private tuition.
Carpenter, T. A.	University College and School.
Chadwick, J.	Rochdale Grammar School and Owen's College.
Chaplin, F. J.	Western College, Brighton, and Amersham Hall.
Chapman, J.	Wesleyan College, Didsbury.
Chiswell, R. M.	Manchester Grammar School and Owen's College.
Chuckerbutty, H. R. G.	S. University College, school, and private tuition.
Clare, W.	King's and Regent's-park Colls.
Clarke, F. W.	New College.
Coley, F. C.	Birmingham Grammar School and Islington Proprietary Sch.
Collett, R. W.	Godolphin School, Marlborough College, and private tuition.
Cox, C. E.	Honiton Grammar School.
Cross, J.	University of Glasgow and Balliol, Oxford.
Cuming, C. H.	Private study and tuition.
Curwen, T. C.	Mill-hill School and pri. tuition.
Damant, A. J.	Egypt Ho. and Hartley Institute.
Davies, G. S.	Norman College, Swansea, and Llandysal Grammar School.
Davies, S.	Blackburn and Manchester Grammar School.
Davis, C. E.	Birmingham Grammar School and private study.
Davy, H.	Honiton Grammar School.
De Paula, F.	Private study.
De Zulueta, F.	St. Stanislaus Coll., Beaumont.
Dixon, A. C.	Private study.
Donovan, G.	Ratcliffe Coll. and priv. tuition.
Dunne, W.	St. Patrick's College, Carlow.
Eaves, J.	Training College, Battersea, and private study.
Eccles, W.	Academical Institute, Coleraine, and private study.
Ellis, W. A.	St. Peter's College, Westminster, and private tuition.

* Exhibition of thirty pounds per annum for two years.
† Exhibition of twenty pounds per annum for two years.
‡ Exhibition of fifteen pounds per annum for two years.
§ Prize of ten pounds.

Erlebach H. A.	. Independent College, Taunton.
Ferguson, W. B.	. Manchester Grammar School and Merton, Oxford.
Fincham, H. G.	. St. Stanislaus College, Beaumont.
Firth, E. W.	. Private tuition.
Fowler, J.	. Denmark-hill Grammar School and King's College.
Fraser, A.	. Univ. Aberdeen and priv. study.
Frew, D.	. Glasgow Established Church Trinity Coll. and priv, tuition.
Fry, H. J. W.	. Private tuition and study.
Fryer, H. F.	. University College School.
Galloway, W.	. University College.
Gladwin, J. G.	. Bedford Commercial School.
Goodchild, F.	. Marlborough and Epsom Colls.
Green, S.	. Rawdon Coll. and private tuition.
Green, T.	. Trevecca and University Colls.
Hetley, J. E.	. City of London School and private tuition.
Heys, R. G.	. Elmfield College, York, and private study.
Hindle, G.	. Lancashire Independent and Owens Colleges.
Hinton, C. H.	. Clewer House, Windsor, and Rugby School.
Hodges, A.	. Trinity College, Glasgow, and private study.
Hodgson, R. E.	. Forest School. Leytonstone, and Owens College.
Hodson, J. H.	. Private tution.
Holness, E.	. St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and private study.
Hopkinson, C.	. Queenwood and Owens Colleges.
Hoyle, W. E.	. Old Trafford School.
Hugill, E. F.	. New Kingswood School and Wesleyan Taunton
Hunt, J. W.	. Islington Proprietary School.
Inglis, D.	. Lancashire Independent College and Private study.
Jackson, R.	. Trinity College, York, and Private study.
Johnson, R.	. Stonyhurst College and Private tuition.
Johnstone, W.	. Royal Medical College, Epsom.
Joyce, J.	. St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.
Keess, A.	. Ootacamund and King's College Schools
Kidd, W. A.	. Uppingham School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
Lattimer, T.	. High School, Carlisle
Lawrence, H.	. Sidcot School and Flounders Col.
Lee, I.	. Stonyhurst College.
Lindley, R. S.	. Private tuition.
Lodge, A.	. Horncastle Grammar School and Private tuition.
Lodge, O. J.	. Newport Grammar School and Private tuition.
Lyth, J. H.	. New Kingswood School and Wesleyan, Richmond.
M'Burney, D. B.	. Athol Academy and University Edinburgh.
M'Coy, R.	. Stonyhurst College.
M'Donald, J.	. University of Aberdeen and Priv. study.
Mackern, G.	. Blackheath Proprietary School and Private tuition.
M'Menan, W.	. Glasgow Established Church Trinity Col. and Private study.
Maytum, W. J.	. St John's College, Battersea, and Private study.
Meek, J. W.	. Macclesfield Grammar School and Owens College.
Micklem, N.	. Mill Hill School and Hampden House.
Mills, W.	. Private study.
Murgatroyd, J.	. Stockport Grammar School and Owens College.
Napier, A. S.	. Rugby School.
Northcott, W.	. Godolphin Grammar School.
Ohm, J.	. Manchester Grammar School.
Oram, R. R. W.	. Private tuition and study.
Pedlow, G.	. Brookfield School, Moira, and Flounders College.
Pryer, W. S.	. Private study.
Rae, T. F.	. Devon County School and Independent College, Tauntn.
Ranken, W.	. Blackheath Prop. Sc. and Pr. tu.
Ray, P. K.	. Dacca and University Colleges.
Rees, G. E.	. Cowbridge Gr. Sch. and Pr. st.
Richards, J. W.	. Congregational School, Lewisham, and New College.
Roberts, W.	. Amersham Hall School.
Robinson, C. J.	. Private study and tuition.
Roughton, W.	. St. Edmund's Coll. Ware & Pr. tu.
Russell, C. A.	. University College School.
Ryan, J.	. Ratcliffe College.
Rygate, B. R.	. City of London School.
Sadler, P.	. Wesleyan College, Richmond.
Sainsbury, H.	. King's and University Coll. Schs.
Sanders, L. H.	. Christ's Hospital and Pr. study.
Scholfield, J.	. Saltley College and Private study and tuiton.
Shain, W. F.	. Liverpool Institute.
Simpson, C. E.	. Heversham and Manchester Gr. Schools.
Singleton, H.	. Sedgley Park and St. Cuthbert's College.
Smith, J. B.	. Stonyhurst College.
Snell, E. A.	. Stationers' and King's Coll. Schs.
Snelling, H.	. Homerton Coll. and Pr. study.
Southall, J. E.	. Friends' School, York.
Spalding, T. A.	. Hurst Court Coll. & pr. reading.
Spink, G. P.	. Private study.
Steele, T.	. Catholic Grammar Schools, Salford and St. Cuthbert's.
Stevens, C. A.	. Victoria College, Jersey, and private tuition.
Taylor, J.	. Manchester Mechanics' Institute, and Owens College.
Thompson, P. H.	. Clevedon and Amersham Hall Schools.
Tirard, N. I. C.	. King's College School.
Trapnell, H. C.	. Dartmouth House, Tulse-hill, and private study.
Tredcroft, H. E.	. Blackheath Proprietary School and private tuition.
Walmesley, J.	. Stonyhurst College, and private tuition,
Ward, J. H.	. Crescent School, Margate.
Watson, C. J,	. Great Yarmouth College.
Waugh, J. T.	. Moravian College, Gnadenfeld, and private study.
White, T. R.	. Private study.
Whitehouse, H. I.	. St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and private tuition and study.
Wicksey, J. T. W.	. Cheltenham Grammar School, and private study.
Wiglesworth, J.	. Stoney Stratford School, and Queen's, Liverpool.
Willis, A. R.	. Cheltenham Training College, and private tuition.
Wilson, A.	. King's College, Aberdeen, and private study.
Wilson, A. C. J.	. Chorlton High Sch., Manchester.
Wilson, W. H. C.	. Westminster School and private tuition.
Wood, J. E.	. Wesley College, Sheffield.
Woollett, C. J.	. Oratory School, Edgbaston, and private tuition.
Wright, G. P.	. Private study.
Wyatt, R. C.	. Plymouth and Park Grammar Schools.

SECOND DIVISION.

Allchin, A. J.	. Bayswater Coll. and private tuit.
Bonner, H.	. Rawdon College.
Bristow, H.	. Private study and tuition.
Butler, J. L.	. University College.
Callan, N.	. St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.
Carr, E. R.	. City of London School and University College.
Cockle, M. H.	. Private study and tuition.
Connelly, W. R.	. St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.
Cooper, H. H.	. Private tuition.
Davis, A.	. Oxford House, Chelsea, and private study.
Dewhurst, R.	. Stonyhurst College.
Dishart, W.	. Edinburgh Free Church Normal College and private study.
Edwardes, W. W.	. Deythour Grammar School and private study.
Ferrier, J. C.	. King's Coll. Sch and priv. study.
Gairdner, J.	. Univ. Coll. Sch. and priv. tuition.
George, G. A.	. Private tuition and study.
Gill, E. E.	. Mill Hill and King's Coll. Schools.
Hancock, J. G.	. King's School Sherborne and Private tuition.
Hardy, F. C.	. Witney Grammar School and Victoria College, Jersey.
Harvey, K. S.	. Collegiate School, Boulogne, and private tuition.
Henslowe, F. W. D.	. Bedford Gram. Sch. and Pr. tuit.
Hepburn, F.	. Amersham Hall School.
Heywood, A. W.	. Old Trafford School.
Innes, G. G. De L.	. Stonyhurst College.
Joll, B. B.	. Devonport and Stoke and Not-Hill Schools
Jones, C.	. Private tuition.
Knight W. H. B.	. Stonyhurst College.
Knighton, J.	. Ewell College and Private study.
Massey, W. C.	. Hawthorn Hall and Owen's Coll.
May, S.	. Merchant Taylor's School and private tuition.
Moir, B.	. Manchester Grammar School and Owen's College.
Muncaster, W.	. Manchester Grammar School and Wesleyan, Didsbury.
Paice, E.	. University College School.
Paine, F. T.	. Cheltenham Coll. and priv. tuit.
Pate, R. T	. St. Mary's College, Oscott.
Phillips, W. B.	. Western College and priv. tuit.
Pointon, J.	. Huyton School and Epsom Coll.
Rathbone, A. B.	. Rugby Sch. and University Coll.
Riddett, A. P.	. Wesleyan College, Richmond.
Rushton, J.	. Private study and tuition.
St. George, A.	. St. Mary's, College, Oscott.
Sinnott, J. G.	. St. Patrick's College, Carlow.
Taaffe, R. J.	. Amersham Hall Sch. and pr. tuit.
Thompson, P.	. Wesleyan College, Didsbury.
Tweedale, J. T.	. Rochdale and Manchester Grammar Schools.
Wainewright, B.	. Private tuition.
Walker, J. T.	. Clarendon-road School, Eccles, and Owen's College.
Wallace, W. E. A.	. Private tuition.
Walsh, R. E.	. St. Edward's School, Liverpool, and St. Cuthbert's.
White, C. H.	. Mill Hill and Univ. Coll. Schs.
Whitworth, R.	. Heathfield House and Oliver's Mount Schools.
Wilberforce, H. E.	. St. Cuthbert's and Stonyhurst Colleges.
Wilberforce, W. I.	. St. Stanislaus and Stonyhurst Colleges
Willans, H.	. Wesleyan Training College, Westminster, and Private study.
Woodhouse, J. T.	. Hull and East Riding College and Private Study.
Young, J.	. Private study and tuition

A correspondent writes:—"Mr. Francis Gotch, of Amersham Hall School, son of the Rev. Dr. Gotch, of Bristol College, occupies the seventh place in the Honours Division of candidates who last week passed the Matriculation Examination at the University of London. Mr. Gotch has since been elected to the Gilchrist Scholarship of 50*l.* per annum, tenable for three years. This scholarship, which was instituted in 1866, has been carried off in the annual competition five times by Amersham Hall boys, who have enjoyed an uninterrupted monopoly of it for the last four years. The five other pupils sent up from Amersham Hall passed without exception, in spite of the unusual severity of the standard this year, of which the fact that over sixty per cent. of the candidates were rejected, is an unmistakeable proof."

HIGH-HEELED BOOTS.—The Philadelphia surgeons, like other wise people, are opposed to high-heeled shoes. Dr. Wm. H. Pancost remarked the other day, after performing a painful operation on an interesting little girl whose feet had been ruined by wearing wrongly constructed shoes, "This is the beginning of a large harvest of such cases."—*American Paper.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday night, the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Prayer-book (Tables of Lessons), Bankruptcy (Lords) Disqualification, Benefices, Resignation, Sequestration, and other Bills.

THE ARMY BILL.

Lord NORTHBROOK, in moving the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill, first met the objection that the bill did not contain the entire Government scheme. The only provisions, however, of the original bill now omitted were those relative to the passing of soldiers from the active service to the reserve, the ballot for the militia, and the clauses enabling counties to raise money to provide barracks for the militia—all which matters might conveniently be postponed for future legislation. The obstructions to be removed by the bill were the abolition of army purchase, and the resumption by the Crown of appointments to the militia and reserve forces now exercised by the lords lieutenant. The Duke of Richmond's amendment was open to the fatal objection that it evaded the real question at issue. Among the objections to the purchase system the chief were that it was impossible to secure under it a professional body of officers, and that it was a "spider's web of vested interests" when any efficient scheme of army reorganisation was proposed. Admitting that it was unnecessary to come to Parliament to abolish purchase, the Government nevertheless thought it advisable to give to officers the guarantee of an Act of Parliament for extra-regulation prices. Purchase must be replaced by a system of selection, and there was no reason why promotion in the army should not be regulated by the same conscientious and enlightened regard for the interests of the service as in the navy. After a clear and concise statement of the leading provisions of the bill, he gave a general outline of the scheme of army reorganisation contemplated by the Government, remarking that the plan he now expounded had been explained in detail by Mr. Cardwell, and that for its due completion the present bill was absolutely necessary.

The Duke of RICHMOND denied that the bill was of the complete and comprehensive character promised by the Secretary of State for War when he undertook the reorganisation of the army. Declining to defend either the theory of purchase or the vested interests concerned, he said that purchase deserved a better description than that of a "spider's web," it being in fact a system of retirement provided by the officers, at no cost to the country, by which a constant flow of promotion was kept up. Emphatically denying the assumption that promotion was now won by money and not by merit, he quoted the high eulogium passed by the Duke of Wellington upon the character and duties of the British officer. Retirement was an essential part of any scheme of purchase abolition; yet the Government had carefully abstained from offering any estimate of the cost of retirement. His own estimate was that it would cost between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.* a year for ever, and this expenditure being thrown on the army estimates would increase the difficulty of obtaining money upon an emergency for army purposes. If the Government were prepared to spend 8,000,000*l.* on the army it would have been much better to apply it not in abolishing purchase, but in improving the condition of the soldier, and giving him a higher pension. After replying to some of the points raised by Lord Northbrook, he protested against the bill, as imposing upon the taxpayer a large and unknown expenditure hitherto willingly borne by the officers; and after describing the Government scheme as a mere fragment of a crude experiment, he moved the amendment of which he had given notice—to postpone the bill until a complete scheme of army reorganisation should be laid before their lordships.

Lord MONCK supported, and the Earl of DALHOUSIE opposed the bill.

Lord SANDHURST (late Sir W. Mansfield) said that, after Lord Northbrook's statement, it could no longer be alleged that there was no scheme before the country or that it was incomplete even in its details. To reject a bill, the principle of which had been affirmed by large majorities of the other House, and to refer it to a Royal Commission, would be almost without precedent. As an old commanding officer of a regiment, and afterwards a commander of armies, he bore testimony to the injurious operation of purchase in weakening the moral influence of commanders of regiments. There was no intention to interfere with the present system of retirement, and, taking Major Anson's figures to be correct, he calculated that the additional cost of the present bill, instead of being 750,000*l.* a year, would not exceed 240,000*l.* a year. Inquiring what would be the effect of the rejection, of the bill, he impressively deprecated such an event in the interest of the army, and especially of the officers, and reminded their lordships that the Government scheme would be carried out not by the bill alone, but would be rendered more complete by the Orders in Council and Army Warrants by which it must be supplemented.

Earl GREY warmly opposed the scheme.

The Duke of SOMERSET was not alarmed by the dreadful picture of jobbery conjured up by Lords GREY and DALHOUSIE as the result of promotion by selection, remembering that precisely the same

system existed in the navy. If they made up their minds to maintain purchase, they must legalise the payment of over-regulation prices. The Government would now have to reorganise the army in earnest, and he trusted they would not throw the whole expense upon the income-tax.

The Marquis of HERTFORD, in a maiden speech, expressed his disappointment at what he called "the miserable failure" of the bill, which did nothing but abolish purchase at an enormous cost.

Lord RIPON warned the opponents of the bill that if they now rejected it they would destroy over-regulation prices as effectually as if they passed an Act for the purpose.

After a few words from Lord DE ROS against the principle of promotion by selection, the debate was adjourned, and their lordships rose at a quarter to one.

THE ARMY BILL.

On Friday the debate was resumed by Lord RUSSELL, to whom the Duke of Cambridge gave way. He admitted that purchase was so indefensible that as soon as any Government declared against it and provided for the compensation of officers, it must fall. That the Government could go back from their present offer he deemed incredible, because if it were just now it must remain just hereafter, and he could not believe it was meant as a bribe. As far as purchase was concerned, however, he believed it might be abolished without doing any harm, if the Government really had a plan for the reorganisation of the army, and could be trusted to carry it out. It was because he deemed their proposals inadequate and distrusted their policy that he opposed the bill. He blamed the unwise parsimony which had sacrificed the Captain, and which, if not checked, would lead to other disasters. In 1848 he had to defend the army estimates against a party who, as he then said, were favourable to low establishments, low estimates, and low views; and he could not help regarding it as a significant fact that Mr. Stansfeld—a very able man and stiff in his opinions—who moved the slashing resolution in favour of economy a few years ago, should now be in the Cabinet. He held that our present forces were insufficient, and especially condemned the plan of short service and reserves, on account of the difficulty of finding the men when once let go. No bill ought to be passed until the Government had placed a complete and satisfactory scheme before Parliament, and therefore he supported the amendment.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE repeated his opinion that in principle purchase ought to be abolished, and explained that he had hitherto deprecated its abolition solely on the ground that he was afraid of stopping the flow of promotion which was thus maintained. Now, however, that the country was prepared to make the necessary sacrifice, and was willing to incur a vast expenditure in order to put an end to the system, the injustice of abolishing and the advantages of retaining purchase had disappeared altogether. The Secretary of State had distinctly declared his intention that the flow of promotion should be maintained at its present rate, and, in that case, there could not be two opinions that it was the better way to do away with purchase. He confessed that in 1867 he was not prepared to believe that the House of Commons would act so liberally as they had done. Their offer was a very liberal one—more liberal than he could ever have expected. The Duke added that, although the task of regulating promotion by selection was most delicate and difficult, he thought it might be carried out with the confidence of the army and the confidence of the country. It was essential, however, that the Commander-in-Chief should keep himself aloof from all political bias, and that the discipline and patronage of the army should, as at present, be left entirely in military hands. The Treasury must on no account have anything to do with it.

In the course of the debate the bill was strongly condemned by Lord De la Warr, Lord Hardinge, Lord Vivian, Lord Melville, Lord Carnarvon, and the Dukes of Rutland, Beaufort, and Manchester. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, whose doubts as to the expediency of passing the bill had been removed by the speech of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Camperdown, Lord Huntly, and Lord Lawrence spoke in favour of the bill.

Lord DERBY recommended the adoption of the bill on grounds of expediency. The subject, he remarked, consisted of two parts—the question of purchase and a vast mass of detail, which he agreed with the Duke of Richmond might, as far as nine-tenths of it was concerned, be carried into effect whether purchase was abolished or not. But the immediate question on which they had to say Aye or No was that of purchase, and if the Government were right in abolishing purchase, it was not a sufficient ground for rejecting the bill that their plan was incomplete. If the thing was to be done, there was no valid reason why the present time should not be as good for doing it as any other time. Apart from his own views as to the propriety of purchase, he could not ignore the fact that the final decision did not rest with their lordships but with the constituencies. It was neither dignified nor prudent to postpone the matter if after all they must yield in two or three years; and they must also remember that purchase might be abolished without an Act of Parliament—by a Royal warrant and a vote for compensation in the other House. The Government might, as Lord Russell argued, be regarded as pledged to their present offer, but the matter might be taken out of the hands both of the Government and the other House, and go before a different and final tribunal. If the system were really doomed, he did not see what was to be gained by delay. In his own opinion the abolition of purchase would not materially alter the social position of officers, while it would tend to improve them professionally.

Lord CARNARVON, demurring to Lord Derby's view, admitted that in the times in which we lived every institution must show a *raison d'être*, but he doubted whether any institution in the country, from that House to the Church, and from the Church to monarchy itself, could bear to be submitted to the test of the hustings and a popular vote, such as it was suggested purchase must be subjected to. He could not conceive that the Government would be guilty of such a gross breach of faith as to attempt to carry out their design without the direct assent of the Lords. He had no theoretic love for the purchase system, but he opposed the bill, first, because it supplied no real scheme of reorganisation; next, because all the essential principles of army reorganisation and reform could be carried out quite as well without the abolition of purchase as with it; thirdly, because in summarily abolishing purchase they incidentally lost certain indirect advantages which attended it, and incurred very serious risks; and, lastly, because the measure must involve an enormous and perhaps indefinite burden on the taxpayers.

The debate was again adjourned, and the House rose at a quarter to one o'clock.

THE ARMY BILL.

On Monday the adjourned debate was resumed by Lord ABINGER, who supported the amendment, although, as an army officer on full pay, he should be benefited in a pecuniary sense by the bill. He declared that the officers of the army, both of purchase and non-purchase corps, wished matters to remain as they were, and, after examining the bill as it affected promotions and exchanges, expressed himself favourably—both personally and on behalf of the great body of officers—in regard to Mr. Muntz's proposal to pay officers at once the regulation prices, leaving over-regulation payments to take care of themselves.

Lord LONGFORD, lamenting that he was not in accord with those sitting round him, said that, although the bill was not entirely satisfactory, he could see no benefit either to the army or to good government in postponing the decision to abolish purchase, which he described as a system under which promotion in an honourable service ought not to be regulated.

Lord LUCAN, as an army officer, regarded it as his duty to stand by the system of purchase, which he defended upon various considerations.

The Duke of CLEVELAND besought their lordships to interpose no further delay in the settlement of this question, since delay could not but be most injurious to the interests of the officers.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND characterised as downright robbery any refusal on the part of the Government to repay to officers the sums they had paid for their commissions. He dilated on the advantages of purchase, and the difficulties of selection, and said that many naval officers regretted that purchase did not exist in the navy.

Lord SANDWICH, as a militia officer, offered some practical suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the reserve forces, adding that, if the bill passed, so large a sum would be required that he felt no confidence that it would be voted by the other House. He should, therefore, support the amendment.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE said that all were agreed upon the necessity of reorganising our army and increasing its efficiency; but, regarding the bill as altogether inadequate to the emergency, he should vote for the amendment.

The bill was supported by Lord TRURO and opposed by Lord BROWNLOW.

Lord HALIFAX examined some of the objections urged against the bill, remarking that when it was said it contained no complete plan it should be remembered that army administration was provided by army warrants and regulations, and not by Acts of Parliament. If the bill passed, every officer would have the same means and advantages in respect of retirement which he now possessed, and he maintained that, taking the Duke of Richmond's own figures, no more than 270,000*l.* additional would be required to carry out the Government scheme of retirement and secure a regular flow of promotion.

Lord STRATHNAIRN objected to place the power of judging the merits and demerits of officers in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War. The principle of selection, it was alleged, worked well in the navy, but counter-statements and complaints of favouritism at the Admiralty were heard in every quarter. Purchase might not be theoretically the best system, but it had worked well, and he stated some of its advantages. He next looked at the question in the interest of the taxpayer, who was undeniably a gainer by the present system.

The Duke of ARGYLL, defining purchase to be a system of promotion by seniority, qualified by money, and wholly irrespective of comparative merit, adduced the fact that from 8,000,000*l.* to 10,000,000*l.* was invested by 5,000 officers in proof of the impossibility of touching the army system without coming in contact with purchase and the vested interests involved. Passing next to the injurious effects of purchase upon army education, he said that, although its defenders admitted it had its blots, purchase must stand or fall as a whole, and unless it could be maintained before a more critical assembly than that described by Lord Derby, its apologists must resign their pet scheme. What, then, was the use of fighting for a system which must be given up the moment the Government of the day declared against it? He next called attention to the form of the amendment, which was intentionally evasive on the subject of purchase, and complained that the Duke of Richmond did not treat with fairness the Government plan as developed by Lord Northbrook. He described the mode of selection by the commander-in-chief and the Secretary for India, and asked why a system of selection apart from politics should not answer for colonelcies of regiments which succeeded in high military commands. Lastly, he objected to the amendment as an unconstitutional infringement of the prerogatives of the Crown, because it asked their lordships to refuse to pass a bill for the reorganisation of the army until the Crown had embodied the details in the form of a bill. This the Government did not intend to do, and if their lordships' example were followed by the other House their lordships would be the first to complain.

Lord SALISBURY declined to discuss the question upon the sole ground of the interest of the British officer. Dismissing with contempt the allegation that if their lordships adopted this amendment the next bill might not provide for the payment of over-regulation payments, he pointedly alluded to Lord Derby's description of the constituencies, as indicating that he was not quite satisfied with his own work in the late Reform Bill. Declining, however, to believe that the new constituencies were prepared to rejoice over the spoliation of rich men, he declared that whatever statements had been made to the contrary notwithstanding, the officers of the army were opposed to this bill, and were anxious that it should not pass. It was possible that if we were all thrown upon a desert island purchase might not be set up as an institution, and he was not quite sure the Duke of Argyll himself would be an institution that would be set up under such circumstances. Denying that purchase was the issue upon which they were going into the lobby, he said that purchase did provide a system of retirement, and that he and those about him had a right to ask how those objects were to be accomplished if it were abolished. Passing in caustic review the relations between the Ministerial leaders and their followers in the other House, he hinted at the improbability that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would go on throwing away 1,000,000*l.* a year on military retirement. Party influence was the blot of the political system of the United States, and this was also the great danger of our political future. If purchase had been described as a system of seniority tempered by selection, the more correct formula of the proposed system was stagnation tempered by jobbery. It was the especial duty of that House to protect the country against rash and imperfect legislation, and he exhorted their lordships not to abandon the army to the influence of combined senility and corruption. The bill was urged forward by the Prime Minister to redeem the barrenness of a useless session, but their lordships, by adopting the amendment, would confirm their title to the affection and esteem of the country.

Lord GRANVILLE regarded the speech just delivered as illustrating how far one of the ablest members of their Lordships' House could push sarcasm and invective. Replying generally upon the whole debate, he stated authoritatively that, although the Government would not be unmindful of economy, the War Office would with all speed apply itself to enforce the plan laid before the House and the country in this debate. If the Government desired a mere party triumph they could not wish for a more favourable state of things than to appear to be engaged in a struggle, in which they were certain to be victorious, to prevent the removal of an abuse which was supposed to be connected with the class interest of that House. But, owing as he did more than perhaps any one else to their Lordships' House, he besought them to pause and to remember the position held by that House during the Conservative leadership of the late Duke of Wellington and Lord Derby respectively. The policy of the Duke was to avoid collision as much as possible with the other House, while all the victories won under the late Lord Derby were sterile, and the present division would certainly come under this category.

Their lordships then divided on the question that the bill be read a second time, when there appeared—

Contents	130
Non-contents	155
Majority against the second reading —	25

The bill was consequently lost.

The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers by the Opposition.

The resolution was agreed to without a division.

Their lordships adjourned at ten minutes to two o'clock.

Relative to the above division the *Times* says:—

The crowded state of the Conservative benches by comparison with the attendance upon the Ministerial side, made the result of the division no longer doubtful. The probable defeat of the Government was indeed alluded to by Lord Granville towards the close of his speech. Great excitement prevailed during the division, as the cross-voting on both sides rendered the exact number of the majority doubtful up to the last moment. Four members of the Episcopal Bench who remained to the close of the debate all voted for the Government—namely, the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Ripon, Exeter, and Manchester. Lords Derby, Stan-

hope, Lytton, and one or two other Conservative peers, crossed the floor and went into the Ministerial lobby, while Lords Overstone, Russell, Grey, Dalhousie, Romilly, Stratheden, and Vivian left the party with which they generally act, and voted for the Duke of Richmond's amendment. There was considerable cheering when the numbers giving the Conservatives a majority of twenty-five were taken to the Woolsack by Lord Skelmersdale, the new Opposition "Whip," and announced by the Lord Chancellor. The division was witnessed by Prince Oscar of Sweden and his suite, and General Schenck, the American Minister, was present during a considerable portion of the debate. Several Peeresses occupied seats in the Ladies' Gallery.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

On Wednesday Dr. DALRYMPLE'S Habitual Drunkards Bill came on for discussion. It provides for the enforced seclusion for a period of twelve months of habitual drunkards, either by their own voluntary action, by the intervention of families, or by a magistrate's committal in cases where a man has been convicted of drunkenness or some offence arising out of it three times within six months. In support of his measure, Dr. Dalrymple quoted carefully collected statistics as to convictions for drunkenness, and he met the objection on the score of interference with individual freedom by urging that the public good must prevail, and by dwelling on the evils produced by confirmed drunkenness. Sir W. LAWSON was of opinion that the bill went on the wrong tack. The remedy was to shut up the drink, and not the drunkard. Mr. ACKROYD supported the bill, thinking that no amendment of the licensing system or any reform of the liquor laws would meet the evils which must be notorious in every man's daily experience. Mr. HENLEY opposed and Mr. MAGUIRE supported the bill. Mr. E. SMITH said his knowledge of the United States enabled him to say that institutions such as proposed by the bill had failed to produce any permanent results there, and in one institution he knew the relapses amounted to eighty per cent. Mr. BRUCE touched on the practical objections to the machinery of the bill, and advised Dr. Dalrymple to withdraw it on the understanding that a select committee should be appointed next year. Mr. Read, Mr. Cowper-Temple, and Mr. M'Lagan supported this appeal, and, after some remarks from Mr. CORRANCE, Dr. Dalrymple accepted the Home Secretary's suggestion, and withdrew the bill.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Mr. DIXON next moved the second reading of a bill which, under the name of the Elementary Education Act Amendment Bill, proposes to repeal the system of cumulative voting for school boards. His contention was that it fails to give an accurate representation of the opinion of a constituency, and that it leads to greater evils than advantages; and this he illustrated exclusively by the circumstances of the school board election at Birmingham:—

In Birmingham there were two great parties, the unsectarian party and the sectarian party, who, in regard to educational matters, were respectively represented by the "League" and the "Union." The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans somewhat disturbed the exact balance of parties, but this circumstance did not deserve much consideration, and, stated broadly, the "League" and "Union" parties corresponded with the Liberal and Conservative parties at elections for members of Parliament. At the last general election the Liberals polled 22,500 and the Conservatives 9,000, the proportion being, therefore, as 5 to 2. In corroboration of this statement, he might allude to a proposition made by the denominational party to the leaders of the League party prior to the school board election. They proposed that with the view to avoiding a contest an arrangement should be come to under which five members of the board should be nominated by the denominational party and ten by the League. It turned out, however, that, instead of the Conservatives polling 9,000 votes they polled 10,000, while the Liberals, instead of polling 22,500 votes, as they expected, only polled 19,000, of whom 15,000 were of the unsectarian party. How was this discrepancy to be accounted for? The universal belief of the Liberal party in Birmingham was that this unexpected result was owing to the fact that all the religious ardour which it was possible to evoke was brought to bear on the election, while the parochial machinery was used on behalf of the supporters of denominational education. On the other hand, the unsectarian party failed in these respects, and in one district found themselves entirely destitute of organisation. Then, among the poorer and more ignorant classes, who usually belonged to the Liberal ranks, the system of cumulative voting was not understood, and it was very difficult for them to work it. In many instances, indeed, working men were practically disfranchised in consequence of the introduction of this new and complicated system. The result of the election was that there were 15,000 voters on the side of the unsectarians, 10,000 on the side of the denominationalists, and a little over 3,000 for the Roman Catholics; but, instead of the unsectarian party returning a proportionate number of members to the school board, they returned only six instead of eight, while the denominational party returned eight instead of five, and the Roman Catholics one instead of two. The unsectarian candidates were, without exception, men who had taken a leading part in all the controversies on the subject of education, while the denominational eight had no pre-eminence over them in this respect—one, indeed, being a publican who was never before connected with educational matters in any way. Thus the working of the Act was placed in the hands of men who were opposed in some respects to its provisions, the natural consequence being that there had been a want of harmony in the proceedings of the board.

This unfortunate result was due to the badness of the system of cumulative voting, and not to the greed of the unsectarian party. It was said that if that system of voting were abolished the smaller sects would be unrepresented; but he should like to know what advantage was gained by having one or two Roman Catholics on the London School Board, for example, as on all points at issue between Catholics and Protestants, the former would, of course, be unable to carry out their views, although they might display bad feeling and cause delay in the proceedings. He would now endeavour to show that the evils of the system far outweighed its benefits.

In the first place, there was a very great waste of voting power. In the case of Miss Garrett in London, and of the Roman Catholics at almost every election, twice as many votes were given as were required to attain the object in view. This evil would always prevail, though not, perhaps, to the same extent, and under the ballot it would probably become exaggerated. It could only be avoided by the adoption of a system of wire-pulling. At the last election for Birmingham it was found that there was a great tendency to tamper with the voting papers. The moment a voting paper was left at the house of a working man the house was entered by an agent of one of the parties, and it often happened that when the working man returned home he found that his wife had been induced to allow the paper to be filled up. A considerable number of working men had thus lost their votes, because they were unable to procure fresh papers. Again, it was so difficult to fill up a voting-paper containing the names of thirty candidates that persons who were unable to read were virtually disfranchised. At the late school board elections the question raised was not whether such and such candidates were the best men with reference solely to education, but whether they belonged to one or other denomination. The religious and sectarian element was brought in, and almost every member was returned on account, not of his educational, but of his religious qualifications. (Hear, hear.)

The disestablishment of the English Church was a subject which would be kept permanently before the public, and he would remind the House opposite that wherever a school board was established the Churchmen would, under the cumulative system, be arrayed on one side and the Nonconformists on the other; so that in every part of the country there would be a centre of agitation and opposition to Church institutions that would hasten the great catastrophe which hon. gentlemen opposite so much dreaded. In substitution of the emulative vote he would propose the system universally adopted at municipal elections. Let every school district be so divided that there should be either three members of the board or multiplies of three, and let one of each three members go out annually; so that there would be in each section of the district an election every year for one member and for one member only. The result would be that one member of the board would be elected by a majority of the voters. In the case of Town Councils this system had been found to work very well indeed. ("No, no!" from the Opposition.) At all events, he was not aware that there were any differences of opinion on the subject.

Mr. COLLINS, seconded by Lord F. CAVENDISH, moved the rejection of the bill, objecting to the exclusive representation of the majorities, which would destroy the deliberative character of the school boards. Mr. MORRISON upheld the present system of voting, without which, he maintained, no lady candidate, no working man, no Roman Catholic could have been elected. He was in favour of a representation of all shades of opinion, and he maintained that every practical objection to cumulative voting might be met by a system of preferential voting.

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT supported the bill. Proportional representation had, however, become the pet dogma of the philosophical Liberals of whom the hon. member for Boston (Mr. Collins) had become the true and legitimate leader. He had noticed the hon. member sitting on the Liberal side of the House below the gangway the other night, and could not help thinking he had better take his seat there continually as the leader of the philosophical Liberals. Propositions from this party had been numerous of late. Female suffrage, minority votes, payment of members, and payment of election expenses out of the rates, had been proposed by it. But the cause of Liberalism seemed to be going in a direction which was not desirable in the estimation of some; the arrangement it was proposed to put an end to had been carried by a minority of the Liberals combined with the majority of the Conservatives. Already this combination had saddled the country with three-cornered constituencies, and now the hon. member for Boston had announced his intention to attempt to introduce the system into the municipal elections by means of the bill now going through the House with the avowed object of overthrowing the unjust preponderance of Liberals in the municipalities of the country. The principle that representation should go with taxation was older than the assertion in favour of minority representation; our ancestors had always been content with the old clumsy system of representation by majorities, and, believing proportional representation was contrary to the habits and sentiments of the people, he promised it continual opposition.

Mr. MELLY thought that the little dissatisfaction which had resulted from the late school board election had been occasioned, not by the system of cumulative voting, but by divisions in the parties to whom seats had been lost. Mr. HERBERT advocated the continuance of the present system on grounds of tolerance and forbearance. The danger of the future was that one party should get the Government into its hands without check and use it for themselves without regard to the rights of the rest of the community. Viscount SANDON said that the religious feeling had hardly shown in the working of the London School Board, and he believed the harmony resulting from the mixed character of the board would greatly facilitate the introduction of compulsory attendance. Mr. BAINES stated that the system had worked most satisfactorily in Leeds. The majority in the borough was the majority on the board, and all classes were represented by the most experienced educationalists in the town. The Leeds Board had upon it nine Nonconformists and six Churchmen, or eight Liberals and seven Conservatives. If the simple majority system had prevailed Churchmen would have been unrepresented, although it was known that they had raised funds for educating not less than 19,000 children in their own schools. How, under such circumstances as these, could the Act have been carried out?

Mr. WINTERBOTHAM, who, speaking on behalf of the Government, apologised for Mr. Forster's unavoidable absence, opposed the change, and the bill was negatived without a division. Although a staunch leaguer and secularist in education, he could not help saying that the rebuke his friends in Birmingham received was thoroughly well deserved.

The bill was then thrown out without a division.

IRISH LEGISLATION.

Mr. HERON moved the second reading of a bill for transferring the decision of private bills for Ireland to local tribunals. In seconding it, Mr. SMYTH, the new member for Westmeath, essayed to make a repeal speech, in which, travelling back to the time of Henry II., with much show of archæological learning he vindicated the right of Ireland to a separate Legislature. He was twice called to order by the Speaker, who desired him to speak to the question, and to the second appeal he gave way, and allowed the discussion to be continued by Mr. Vance and Sir J. Esmonde, who opposed the bill. The debate was then adjourned for four weeks.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Acts relating to the College of Maynooth, and the bill was read the first time.

Leave was also given to Mr. Heron to bring in a bill to amend the Irish Church Act (1869).

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

On Thursday, Mr. MONK put a question as to what he considered the apparent want of hospitality shown to the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany; and in reply, Mr. Gladstone explained that their Imperial Highnesses' visit to the Queen, was to be at Osborne, and that they had arranged to spend a few days in London with the Prussian ambassador quite independently of that visit.

Mr. KINNAIRD asked whether, in consequence of the closing of the Protestant cemetery at Florence, permission had been granted for the use of another cemetery purchased in part by foreign Protestants; and, if not, what reason had been assigned by the Italian Government for refusing such permission. Lord ENFIELD said that the ground to which the hon. member alluded as having been recently purchased, although only four miles out of the town, was under the jurisdiction of another community. This community had refused to permit its use, on the ground that a general cemetery was to be established. The old cemetery was still open, and Protestant burials were permitted.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

Before proceeding to the Ballot Bill the House was detained for some time by a lively altercation on the position and management of public business. It was commenced by Mr. BENTINCK, who for the seventh time asked when the Army and Navy Estimates would come on, and indulged in some strongly worded strictures on the frequent postponement of this important business. Moving the adjournment of the House to give himself the opportunity of making a speech, he denounced the delay as unprecedented, and insinuated that it arose from the unwillingness of the Government to meet certain charges against their naval administration. Sir F. HEYGATE followed on the same side. Mr. GLADSTONE warmly retorted on Mr. Bentinck, charging him with being actuated solely by a desire to hinder business, and with misusing the forms of the House. At the proper moment he would be prepared to defend his conduct of business, but at present he declined to name any day for the estimates until further progress had been made in the Ballot Bill.

Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE and Mr. NEWDEGATE made some observations. Mr. DISRAELI also commented on the embarrassing position of public business, instancing the utter abandonment of Scotch legislation, the neglect to legislate on the report of the Sanitary Commission, and the failure to establish an efficient Appellate Tribunal. All these pressing duties the House was unable to deal with because Mr. Gladstone had suddenly "been converted to an expiring faith and passionately embraced a corpse," meaning the Ballot Bill, which he characterised as the most unnecessary of measures and a piece of antiquated frivolity which practical men had always refused to accept, and the most advanced philosophers now repudiated. The motion for adjournmont was not pressed to a division.

THE BALLOT.

The House then resumed committee on the Ballot Bill, beginning with the consideration of Mr. J. Lowther's scheme for voting by voting-papers.

The debate was maintained almost exclusively by members of the Opposition, and was continued for five hours. The only Ministerialists who spoke were Mr. MITCHELL and Sir E. COLEBROOKE, the latter expressing himself equally hostile to voting-papers and to the ballot. The amendment was supported by Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. Raikes, Mr. G. Hardy, Mr. Graves, Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. R. Fowler, Lord C. Hamilton, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Wharton, Lord J. Manners, and Sir S. NORTHCOTE, the last-named right hon. gentleman remarking upon the "silent system" opposite, which, he said, was scarcely respectful to the country.

Replying to the arguments used at the other side, Mr. FORSTER ridiculed the idea of protection for the elector under the pernicious system of voting-papers, insisting that if they were adopted no limit would be set to bribery and intimidation, and that matters would be far worse than they now were.

Mr. DISRAELI contended that the ballot was no longer a principle adapted to the political circumstances of the country. He owned that it might have been applied five-and-thirty years ago, but he insisted that in this advanced stage of civilisation, and especially with a free press, bribery and intimidation on a large scale were wholly out of the question. Taunting the Ministerial benches with their reticence, he reminded them of the compromising character of their policy, and hinted that if silence was preserved much longer the debating power of the party might become deteriorated. He supported the amendment because he believed that voting-papers would to some extent counterbalance the injustice and inconsistency of the ballot.

Shortly before midnight the committee divided, when voting-papers discarded by 253 to 166, being a majority of eighty-seven for the Ministers.

A motion by Mr. LEATHAM for the substitution of voting-cards for voting-papers, led to a short conversation. Being opposed, though merely as a matter of detail, not as a question of principle, by Mr. W. E. FORSTER, it was rejected by a majority of nine—175 to 166, and the smallness of the majority excited some good-humoured cheering from both sides of the House.

The House then went into committee on the bill for building a new Mint on the Thames Embankment, but so strong an opposition—led by Mr. Charley—was raised to it, that on a division it was thrown out by 118 to 95.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

At the day sitting on Friday, Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE gave notice that, in committee on the Epping Forest Bill, he would move an additional clause to prevent any felling of timber or any inclosure taking place during the sitting of the commission.

THE BALLOT.

The committee on the Elections (Parliamentary and Municipal) Bill was resumed. In the absence of Mr. S. Cave from ill-health, it was moved by Mr. KENNAWAY, and it provided that the ballot paper should bear some distinguishing mark, and that it should correspond with a counterfoil. In support of it Mr. Kennaway reminded the committee that last year's bill contained a similar clause, and referred at length to the experience of the United States and Australia to show that personation and other frauds were on the increase under the ballot for want of some means of tracing the vote.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in opposing the amendment, admitted that he still, as last year, believed in the theoretical superiority of a possible scrutiny, but the practical advantage was so small that it was not worth while to insist on what he held to be an immaterial detail. A scrutiny, he urged, was very rarely called for, and to prove how a man had voted was no help to proving that he had been bribed or had personated somebody. The mere possibility that a vote might be traced, though only in a court of law, would destroy all feeling of confidence in those classes for whose protection secret voting was intended. Personation, he maintained, was not a frequent offence, and where it was practised on a large scale there would be no difficulty in tracing it to an agent or candidate. Moreover, the readiest mode of preventing personation was to have efficient scrutineers at the polling-booth.

Mr. Hardy, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Beresford Hope, both the Messrs. Bentinck, Mr. Chaplin, and other members, supported the amendment on the ground that without a scrutiny there would be no means of tracing and remedying election frauds. Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Merry, and Lord HENLEY opposed the amendment, the latter, however, admitting that there should be some machinery for tracing votes where one of the candidates was alleged to be disqualified. Mr. TIPPING, also, speaking from the Opposition side, avowed himself a convert to the ballot, because it was required by the working men irrespective of party, and because of his experience of the "barracoons of voters" in Liberal mills.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 201 to 117.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

At the evening sitting, the purchase of the Irish railways by the State was discussed for some time at the instance of Mr. W. O. GORE, who directed the attention of the House to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on this subject, and to the memorials presented to the Government. Mr. W. H. GREGORY, Mr. KAVANAGH, and other Irish members of all parties supported the proposal. Lord HARTINGTON resisted the appeal, remarking that it was extremely doubtful whether the advantages to be gained were worth the onerous burden of a guarantee, and that at present there seemed to be very little unanimity in Ireland as to the plan on which the idea was to be carried out.

IRISH EDUCATION.

In committee of supply, Lord HARTINGTON proposed the vote for Irish education (398,122*l.*) and explained the details of a temporary scheme for increasing the salaries of Irish teachers, for which a supplemental estimate would be necessary. A motion to report progress was defeated by 68 to 44, but ultimately the vote was carried by 63 to 26, with the understanding that the whole question will be raised by Mr. Plunket on the report.

On the motion of Mr. D. DALRYMPLE, a select committee was appointed to consider the best means of dealing with habitual drunkards.

The House adjourned at five minutes to two o'clock.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

On Monday, Lord E. FITZMAURICE asked the First Lord of the Treasury if it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to deal with the question of University reform by the appointment of a Royal Commission or otherwise.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the view of the Government was that there was a step which might be taken either by them or by Parliament without any delay, and with great advantage to the Universities. That was to take effectual means, by a Commission, to establish and bring to the knowledge of the public, as far as might be, the exact revenues and properties of the Universities and Colleges. So far as the Universities were concerned, that was a settled matter, but in the case of the Colleges it was a subject more comprehensive and complex. The Government had had some preliminary consultations with some of the authorities of the Universities on the question whether it was probable the thing could be done by a Crown Commission, or whether it would be necessary to revert to Parliament. Of course, if a Crown Commission were issued, the Government would not attempt anything of that kind until they had ascertained that there was a general disposition in favour of the adoption of such a course and to comply with the inquiries which might be made, as well as to render, generally, a cheerful co-operation. As far as the inquiries which had been made had gone, the Government were led to believe that such cheerful co-operation would be given in the work of bringing out information of great interest and importance which had never yet been placed before the world. The present season of the year was not one in which anything effectual could be done in that direction, inasmuch as the members of the Universities were dispersed. But when the October Term commenced the Government would endeavour to inform themselves fully on the subject, and if there should be such as they had some reason to expect it would, they should at once advise the Crown to issue a commission. In that case he hoped no long time would be occupied in the inquiry. He also believed that many colleges would be disposed to co-operate with the Government for the purpose of introducing important reforms into their administration, especially with respect to the tenure and emoluments of fellowships.

In reply to Mr. Walpole, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the exact purpose of the inquiry would be entirely confined to the elucidation of facts with reference to the property of universities and colleges. The question as to the issue of any further commission to inquire what changes might be made, especially with regard to fellowships, would stand over.

In answer to Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. GLADSTONE was understood to say that the commission would make no report as to opinions beyond what was necessary to present a clear statement as to the state of the property of the universities; while, in reply to Mr. Rathbone, he stated that the commission would furnish the public with information as to the application of the emoluments of the University of Oxford, which, however, had he believed, in the main been brought out by a former inquiry.

Mr. BRUCE stated, in answer to Mr. Baines, that it is not intended to legislate this session on the Contagious Diseases Acts.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in answer to Mr. G. Gregory, expressed an opinion that the ordinance of 46 Edward III., excluding lawyers from the representation of counties, had never had the force of a statute, but to remove all doubts, it was intended to repeal it. Colonel TOMLINE attempted again to raise a discussion on this topic, but without avail, except to create a scene of considerable confusion.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. DISRAELI, with some observations on the backward position of the Estimates, asked when the Irish Education vote would be reported; and

Mr. GLADSTONE took the opportunity of making a statement as to the future course of the session, and to perform the first act of the "Massacre of the Innocents." In the first place, he gave an emphatic denial to the rumours of the intended abandonment of the Ballot Bill. These, he remarked, were founded on an entire misapprehension of the usual periods for closing supply and bringing the session to a close, and showed from modern precedents that supply had often been closed in August, and in 1833 and in 1835 important measures had been considered in August. At the same time, considering the period of the session, he announced that the Debtors' (Ireland), Blackwater Bridge, Enclosure Law Amendment, Pilotage, Coal Mines Regulation, Metalliferous Mines, Pharmacy, and Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Bills would be dropped.

This statement provoked a long and desultory conversation, in the course of which Mr. Corry, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Sclater-Booth condemned the unprecedented postponement of the Estimates, and the objectionable practice, consequent upon it, of taking votes on account; and Mr. NEWDEGATE protested strongly against the proposed arrangement, insisting that the object was to produce a collision between the two Houses, and to deprive the country of an opportunity of considering the Ballot.

Mr. Liddell, Mr. Roden, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Candlish joined in urging the Government not to drop the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, the question being ripe for a settlement.

Mr. DISRAELI agreed that, of all the bills the Government had introduced, this was one which ought to have been pressed, even at the cost of withdrawing the Ballot Bill. The first duty of the House was to redress the grievances of the people, and here was a real grievance. The second duty of the House was to look after the spending of the people's money, but this was put out of their reach by the course taken with regard to the Estimates. Never had the business of Supply been postponed so late, especially the Navy Estimates, of which only two votes out of nineteen had been taken. In addition to this, Mr. Disraeli maintained that it would be disgraceful to the House to separate without inquiring into the loss of the Captain. Of course, it was for the Government to decide how long it would keep Parliament sitting, but the House had a right to insist on conditions—that the business of the country should be conducted with a due regard to its constitutional privileges. The state of public business, Mr. Disraeli said, was daily growing more unsatisfactory, and for this reason he regretted Mr. Gladstone's intimation that he would put everybody to as much personal inconvenience as possible if he did not have his own way. Any attempt to force down this unexpected, unnecessary, and immature measure, he predicted, would lead to disaster.

Mr. BRUCE suggested that the Coal Mines Regulation Bill should be referred to a large select committee, with a view to narrow the points of difference still further; and Mr. J. LOWTHER, thinking the idea a good one, suggested that it should be applied to the Ballot Bill. Mr. MAGNIAC observed that the miners, if polled, would prefer the Ballot Bill to the Regulation Bill.

In answer to a question, Mr. GOSCHEN said that the Navy Estimates would be taken the first in Committee of Supply, on which Mr. DENISON asked whether supply was to be postponed altogether until the Ballot Bill was finished, remarking that, if so, great exasperation would be the result. The query was repeated by Lord H. Lennox, Mr. Bentinck, and Lord J. Manners, and ultimately Mr. W. E. FORSTER replied that the Government "would make the business in hand the first subject of their consideration." The conversation was wound up by some strong comments on the practical incapacity and the tyrannical obstinacy of the Government from Mr. GREENE and Sir J. ELPHINSTONE.

THE BALLOT BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Ballot Bill.

On Clause 3, Mr. BENTINCK moved an amendment requiring that there shall be a separate ballot paper for each candidate, but did not press it to a division, and a long time was spent in discussing the order in which the candidates shall be inscribed on the ballot paper. Various suggestions were made from both sides—that the order shall be decided by lot, that the order shall be according to priority of nomination, that the names of the candidates shall be printed in different colours, &c.; but, in the end, the alphabetical order enjoined in the bill was retained by 71 to 16.

The other arrangements of the ballot papers were also discussed for a considerable time. Mr. LEATHAM proposed that the voter shall scratch out the names of the candidates he does not vote for, instead of putting a mark opposite the names of those he favours; but he pressed it feebly, and it received no support. Mr. M'MAHON carried by 89 to 55 a provision that in the square opposite each candidate's name there shall be a number corresponding to his alphabetical order; and, on Mr. BENTINCK'S suggestion, the third sub-section was left out, which requires that the balloting papers shall be kept in books.

Sir H. SELWIN-IBBETSON proposed that the square opposite the candidates' names shall be printed in colours, but Mr. W. E. FORSTER objected to sanction any party colours by Act of Parliament, and ultimately the proposal was rejected by 147 to 132.

Mr. BENTINCK was defeated by 220 to 143 in an attempt to strike out the provision for a secret compartment in which the voter is to mark his paper; Mr. G. BENTINCK was equally unsuccessful in endeavouring to alter the proportion of the compartments according to the number of voters; and, after a few verbal amendments had been made in the sub-section, the further progress of the bill was postponed until yesterday.

IRISH EDUCATION.

On the report of the Irish Education Vote being brought up, Mr. DISRAELI appealed to the Prime Minister to give to its consideration a part of yesterday morning's sitting; but Mr. GLADSTONE

declined, and thereupon Mr. PLUNKET made some general observations on the vote, particularly complaining of the insufficiency of the new arrangement for compensating schoolmasters. Sir F. HEYGATE concurred, and the Marquis of HARTINGTON explained that the arrangement was only temporary, and that the Government would give a full consideration to the schoolmasters' claims. Mr. Raikes, Mr. Downing, and Mr. Maguire made a few brief observations, and the report was then agreed to.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquors (Licences Suspension) Bill, in reply to Mr. Fawcett, Mr. BRUCE stated that the object of the bill was to limit the number of new licences pending the decision of Parliament on the subject next year. Returns showed that for every 182 of the population there was a public-house or beerhouse, and outside London the proportion was still larger—one to every 150. The bill was read a second time.

On the motion for the second reading of the Sunday Observance Prosecutions Bill, Mr. T. CHAMBERS strongly objected to the indirect repeal, by means of this bill, of the Act of Charles II., which constituted the only legal recognition of the sanctity of the Lord's Day. The operation of the act should not be left entirely to police officials, but the public should have some voice in the matter. Mr. GLADSTONE said it was the intention of the Government to leave the door open for something of the nature proposed by the hon. and learned gentleman. After some further conversation the bill was read a second time.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Crown Prince of Germany left London for the Continent on Thursday, *vid* Gravesend. He was loudly cheered. On Friday the Princess Imperial of Germany visited the German Hospital at Dalston. Her Imperial Highness spoke to many of the inmates, and evinced a particular interest in the children, for one of whom, a baby three months old, she ordered a wet nurse to be engaged at her expense.

The Crown Princess of Germany and her children arrived at Osborne on Saturday afternoon on a visit to the Queen. The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are also at Osborne. Mr. Chichester Fortescue dined with Her Majesty on Saturday. On Sunday morning the Rev. George Prothero preached before the Queen at Osborne.

Princess Louise on Saturday presented the prizes at the Middle-class Schools in Cowper-street. The chair was taken by the Marquis of Lorne. After handing the rewards to the successful competitors the Princess delivered a brief address, expressing her great satisfaction at the progress of the school.

Prince Arthur took up his freedom as a citizen of London at the Guildhall, on Thursday. In reply to the Chamberlain's speech, His Royal Highness assured the Common Council that he was proud to be a freeman of a city where true freedom was enjoyed, tempered by law, order, and loyalty. In the evening His Royal Highness gave a dancing party at the Ranger's House, Greenwich Park, to which a distinguished company was invited. The place had a narrow escape from fire.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Kissengen, and the Duke of Edinburgh has just returned from Coburg to London.

The Prince and Princess Christian have just given a garden party on a large scale at Frogmore. In a few days they will break up their establishment, and leave for the Continent. They will probably be absent for about a year. The Princess is consumptive, and requires rest.

The Emperor of Brazil is still busy sight-seeing. The Court of Common Council talk of inviting him to a banquet. Yesterday the Emperor and Empress went to Osborne on a short visit to the Queen.

Prince Oscar of Sweden is also in London.

Three distinguished men are now in Scotland—Mr. Bright and Mr. Mill, who are gone fishing, and Mr. Carlyle, who has gone to the far north, as is his annual custom.

The papers report a serious accident to Admiral Sir James Hope, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Whilst engaged in showing a party of ladies over the turret-ship Devastation, on Monday, a plank slipped, and the gallant Admiral fell a depth of ten feet. He received some severe injuries, and amongst these was a compound fracture of the right leg.

The *Daily News* says that Earl Russell is about to publish an historical essay on "The Foreign Policy of England, from 1570 to 1870."

Up to Saturday the number of Acts passed in the present session, which commenced more than five months since, is 193, of which 50 are public and 143 local.

It is stated that, by a recent decision in the law courts, the Marquis of Bute comes into an additional income of 40,000*l.*, and arrears to the amount of 100,000*l.* The Marquis's trustees are about to run a line of steamers from Cardiff to New York.

The will of the Marquis of Hertford has been proved under 500,000*l.* personalty in England.

There are still about fifty amendments to the third clause of the Ballot Bill, after which a motion will be made to strike out the third clause altogether.

Dr. W. B. Hodgson has been appointed to the new chair of Political Economy and Commercial and Mercantile Law, established by the Merchant Company of Edinburgh in the University of that city.

IRELAND.

The Orange July celebrations in the north were carried out this year on a very large scale, and without much disturbance. They did not give much encouragement to the promoters of the new agitation for "Home Rule." In all their great gatherings, in some places numbering several thousands, the Orangemen made an emphatic declaration of hostility to the movement and renewed their vows of loyal attachment to the Crown and Constitution of England. Even on Coote-hill, where the Rev. John Flanagan, Grand Chaplain, made a characteristic speech in support of the new doctrines, he failed to make converts, and the sentiments of the chairman and other speakers who denounced Home Rule were warmly applauded. There is a clean separation of the majority of the Orangemen in the county of Monaghan from the Grand Chaplain, Mr. Madden, and his few adherents on this question. At Comber, in the county of Down, where there was an immense assembly—some estimates setting down the number at 100,000.—Mr. Ward, one of the speakers, was cheered with enthusiasm when he declared that they were "prepared to crowd the battlefield again in defence of our glorious constitution, against Home Rule, and in favour of the maintenance of the British Empire." Mr. Johnston, M.P., was present at this demonstration. At Lisburn there was another great meeting, which pronounced as decisively against repeal. At Doagh, the Rev. Mr. Hanna proclaimed, amid tumultuous applause, that there would be "no debasing compact between their glorious colours and the symbols of treason and disloyalty." Surprise was expressed by some of the speakers that any Protestants could be found to advocate such a cause. There was the same tone at all the assemblages in the north. In no single instance did Home Rule find favour with the Orange masses.

An attempted assassination took place on Tuesday night in one of the streets of Dublin. Head-constable Talbot, who took a conspicuous part in the Fenian trials, was walking along Upper Temple-street, when a carpenter named Pemberton came up to him, and, calling him a rascal, fired at his head with a revolver. The ball entered behind the left ear. The officer, however, followed his assailant and attempted to seize him, when two or three men jumped out and threatened to shoot Talbot. Assistance being fortunately at hand, the ruffian was nevertheless secured, though not until he had again fired and shot another policeman in the groin. Talbot died on Sunday, notwithstanding efficient medical aid. The extreme "National" journals write in the worst spirit on this subject. In the *Irishman* the "spy Talbot" is held up to execration. The outrage is described as an act of "retribution," and the assassin as an "executioner." The *Flag of Ireland* comments upon the career of Talbot in the same truculent tone as the *Irishman*, and the attempt is represented as an instance of the wonderful ways of Providence in making vengeance the minister of eternal justice. Talbot is denounced as a traitor, deserving of the fate intended for him.

A painful scene took place on Friday, on the estate of Mr. John Nicholson, near Kells. Four persons, whose families number eighteen persons, were evicted from their lands. Great excitement prevailed, the military and constabulary being present. Mr. Nicholson was fired at some time since, in consequence of some dispute respecting the management of his land.

At the nomination for Monaghan on Monday, Mr. John Leslie (Conservative), Mr. John McMahon, and Mr. Isaac Butt were proposed and seconded. Mr. McMahon, however, retired from the contest. On a show of hands being taken it was declared to be in favour of Mr. Leslie, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Isaac Butt. This will be taken to-morrow.

GENERAL SCHENCK ON THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The new American Minister was the guest of the Merchant Taylors, at their hall in Threadneedle-street, on Friday evening. In responding to the toast of his health, General Schenck was long and loudly cheered. After some preliminary observations, he said :—

I esteem it one of the proudest acts of my life—to be looked upon hereafter with more self-complacency than any other act, political or otherwise, in which I was ever engaged—that I was one of the Joint Commission to establish for ratification, with the satisfaction of afterwards seeing it ratified by both countries, the late Treaty of Washington. (Cheers.) I don't mean to say much about it now. Such a treaty is liable to criticism; it has been criticised on both sides of the line; and I undertake to say it is one of its merits that, while it has not satisfied everybody, everybody is well content to accept it. But I am not here to praise a work in which I had some small part. Why should I talk to you about it? I might take for my theme the common ancestry, the common language, the common literature, and a common law, out of which have sprung free institutions in both countries. (Cheers.) But all this has been talked of in both countries before. I shall make but this remark. I took occasion to say on landing in your country, in response to an address of welcome presented to me at Liverpool, that I thought for these two great English-speaking nations ever to be engaged in a war which could be avoided would be a crime against civilisation and humanity. (Loud cheers.) And yet I was afterwards struck by some friendly comments in one of your newspapers—I think the *Times*—to the effect that the very fact of our being two English-speaking nations was one of the reasons why we were apt to disagree—that because we spoke the same language each understood what the other said, and every little fling or flippant remark was all the more appreciated by the other. The lesson I drew from what the editor wrote on that occasion was this—let us make use of that community of language, not for the purpose of mutual taunt or jeer, but rather that we may give vent on all occasions to friendly sentiments and kind expressions towards each other. (Cheers.) If the United States and Great Britain would but do this, and so act in a mutual and friendly spirit, it is hard to tell to what degree our joint influence, political, commercial, and social, might not advance among the nations of the earth. (Renewed cheers.) God forbid that we should unite for anything else but what is moral, social, and political; but if it should come to the physical, I undertake to say that we would make a combination which would be irresistible. (Cheers.) And now, not to detain you longer, will you permit me, adopting for the moment the form of toast which obtains in this hall, to give you as a toast, "England and America—America and England, root and branch, and may they flourish for ever."

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat but a short time last night.

In the Commons, Sir G. GREY gave notice that on Thursday he will ask the Government whether, as this House has sanctioned their proposal for the indemnification of the officers of the army on the abolition of purchase, they intend now to take measures to prevent the future violation of the law involved in the continued payment of over-regulation prices. (Cheers.)

Lord ELCHO also gave notice that he will question the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the application of the twopence extra on the income-tax, imposed with reference to the Army Bill.

The House then went into committee on the Ballot Bill. The construction of the ballot-box was discussed at considerable length. Sub-section 8, regulating the mode in which the stamp to be imprinted on the ballot papers is to be provided, occupied several hours. Sub-section 10 requires that the returning officer before the polling shall exhibit the ballot-box empty to the candidates' agents: and Mr. Forster agreed to a suggestion from Mr. JAMES that this should be done within fifteen minutes before the election, but Mr. G. BENTINCK insisted that the interval should be five minutes. He was defeated by 178 to 67, and at this point the committee was adjourned until Thursday.

The Salmon Fisheries Bill was withdrawn.

At the evening sitting the House was counted out.

The most important of the Wimbledon competitions was decided yesterday, when Ensign Henry Humphreys, of the 3rd Cambridge Volunteers, won the Queen's Prize, with a score of 68 points. The Irish International Challenge Trophy was won by Ensign Gray, of the First Ayrshire. The prizes will be distributed on Saturday afternoon by the Princess Louise.

IN THE LORDS' DIVISION ON THE ARMY BILL, on Monday night, the following Conservative peers, fourteen in number, voted with the Government:—The Earls of Cathcart, Cawdor, Derby, Devon, Longford, Nelson, Romney, Stanhope, and Stradbroke; Viscounts Midleton (late one of the members for Mid-Surrey) and Sidmouth, and Lords Dunsany, Lytton, and Seaton. Seventeen peers, who usually act with the Liberal party, voted with the Opposition:—The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquises of Clanricarde, Donegal, and Townshend; Earls Dalhousie, Radnor, Russell, and Strafford (whose son, Lord Enfield, is Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs); Lords Aveland, Fitzhardinge, Lovat, Overstone, Romilly, Stratheden, Vernon, Vivian, and Wentworth. Four prelates were in the minority in favour of the bill, viz., the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Exeter, Manchester, and Ripon. The Archbishop of Canterbury paired in favour of the measure, and no prelate went into the lobby against the second reading.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The grain trade to-day was dull, and prices were exceedingly weak. There were only limited supplies of English wheat on offer, but from abroad the receipts were moderate. In all descriptions sales were effected slowly, at the reduced rates current on Monday last.

Barley changed hands quietly at about late rates.

Malt was dull on former terms.

There were large supplies of oats, which experienced a dull inquiry, at prices tending towards further reduction.

Beans and peas were purchased cautiously at previous quotations.

Flour was depressed, and prices favoured buyers.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. Holdsworth, New Zealand.—26s. received.

"Theophilus."—Declined with thanks.

"S. S. Ellis."—Too late for our present number.

ERRATA.—An article on "Perowne and Delitzsch on the Psalms" in our last number was accidentally inserted without revision, and contained several verbal errors. We may especially mention that on p. 694, line 6 from the bottom, where "Greek" is printed instead of "great."

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1871.

SUMMARY.

THE rejection of the Government Army Bill by the House of Lords on Monday night was as unexpected as it is serious. It was not till the debate on that evening had made some progress that the Conservative peers flocked in in such numbers as to make the final issue certain. An analysis of the division does not by any means enhance the moral effect of the decision. "There was," says the *Times*, "including pairs, an absolute majority among the peers of the realm of one in favour of Government, the exact numbers being 146 in support of the bill and 145 against it; and the adverse majority is due to the fact that twenty-nine Scotch and Irish representative peers voted or paired against the bill, while three only supported it. The balance of peers of the realm in favour of the bill was turned against it by the powerful assistance brought to the Opposition by these elected members of the Upper House." The preponderance of the Tory element is, indeed, kept up by the election of peers chosen by their own order, and it is these who have been able to outvote the Liberals, and such moderate Conservatives as Lords Derby, Stanhope, Lytton, Devon, and Longford. The vote of Monday has not really saved the purchase system, but it has shown the imperative necessity of a reform of the House of Lords.

The course which the Government will pursue in face of this defeat will not be announced until to-morrow night, when Sir G. Grey is to ask Ministers whether they mean to take any steps to put a stop to the payment of over-regulation prices. It is probable that the policy of the Government was foreshadowed by the Earl of Derby when he said: "Purchase does not rest upon any Act of Parliament, and it can be abolished without an Act. That can be done by a Royal Warrant. And as to compensation for the legalised price, and, as I believe, also for the over-regulation price, a vote of the House of Commons would be sufficient." If the Government should decide to propose an address to the Crown, requesting that the custom of purchase should cease, it would, no doubt, be carried by a majority far larger than that (fifty-six) which passed the Army Regulation Bill. A measure embodying the compensation clauses would then be proposed, and it would be for the Peers, who could not alter it, to decide whether the officers of the army should go without compensation, or whether the Upper House should avail themselves of the opportunity of escaping from a false and dangerous position. The Lords have shown their power, but they have gained absolutely nothing by the display.

The three nights' debate which preceded the debate was able and varied. At the outset Lord Northbrook cut away the ground from the Duke of Richmond's amendment by showing, as Mr. Cardwell had shown, that the Government had a plan; which his grace got over by describing it as a mass of details. Lord Sandhurst, an experienced general, declared it impossible for a commander to maintain his moral influence "over a body of a thousand men if they knew that they were being dangled about from year to year to be sold like a flock of sheep—that they were merely waiting for the convenience of such a commander until he determined in his mind whether they should be sold or not." Earl Russell, who went into opposition in this instance, did not support purchase, but wanted a complete plan of national defence; while the Duke of Cambridge spoke of the Government offer to the officers as more liberal than he could ever have expected, and said that, although the task of regulating promotion by selection was most delicate and difficult, he thought it might be carried out with the confidence of the army and of the country. Lord Derby's speech was full of candid advice and grave warnings. The third night's debate produced a masterly and exhaustive reply from the Duke of Argyll—the most convincing, said Lord Granville, he had ever listened to—which pointed out that the demand put forward in the amendment, while intentionally evasive on the subject of purchase, was an unconstitutional infringement of the prerogatives of the Crown. It was reserved for the Marquis of Salisbury to make the most reckless and vehement speech of the debate. His lordship not only lauded the purchase system as the best means of preserving the army from "stagnation tempered by jobbery," but scornfully flung aside the bill because it came from a Government who wanted to redeem the barrenness of a useless session, and he provoked so mild a leader as Lord Granville to condemn the insulting language used towards public men and the other House of Parliament. The Lords have not merely rejected the Army Regulation Bill, but they have declined to proceed with it till a complete scheme is laid before them. In both Houses they will no doubt receive a reply to-morrow night, and we hope it will be decisive.

The Ballot Bill has been under discussion in the Commons at four sittings since our last number, but the committee has made little progress as yet with the third clause. The scheme of voting papers was rejected by 87; that of voting cards by the narrow majority of 9. On Friday the proposal of a plan to ensure a scrutiny of votes was much discussed and voted down. On Monday and yesterday a succession of small amendments, chiefly proposed by Mr. Bentinck to waste time, were brought forward—Mr Forster being almost the sole speaker on the Ministerial side. There were no less than seven divisions yesterday between the hours of two and seven, and some fifty amendments on the third clause still remain to be dealt with. The only chance for the Bill, if this factious opposition continues, is an adjournment of Parliament from the beginning of next month till November—a course which it is believed the Government will propose, rather than allow a small number of obstructives to frustrate the decisions of a majority of the House of Commons.

It will be seen that on Monday night, in reply to Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Gladstone promised the appointment towards the end of the year of a Crown commission to inquire into the exact revenues of the universities and colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, which would be distinct from any question of administrative reforms and changes with regard to fellowships—a matter for after consideration.

REJECTION OF THE ARMY REGULATION BILL.

THE Army Regulation Bill which met with such unprecedented obstruction during its passage through the House of Commons, and which itself, in consequence, obstructed other measures of great practical importance, has been rejected by the House of Lords, after a three nights' debate. The majority who refused their assent to the second reading of the measure consisted of 155 members, and the minority who voted with the Government comprised only 130. The bill, therefore, was thrown out by twenty-five. We have not yet been able to analyse the Division List. We believe only four members of the Episcopal Bench took part in the division, and they all recorded their judgment in favour of the principle of the measure. There was, of course, some cross voting, for there were men on both sides who very properly refused to treat a subject of such high importance in the spirit of mere political partisanship. Nevertheless, on the whole the peers have undoubtedly dealt with the question at issue mainly as a question of party, and have struck both Ministers and the House of Commons a blow which must lead to serious consequences.

What will those consequences probably be? We confess that we can see but a very little way before us through the haze which has been created by this event. The main principle at issue between the two Houses is whether the army, as an engine of defence, shall be the vested property of some five or six thousand of its officers, or whether it shall, in any practical sense, be under the supreme administration of the Crown. The Lords have decided that it shall remain, for the present at least, the private possession of a wealthy and aristocratic class. Will the country eventually ratify this determination? There are two reasons which render it improbable. The first of them is that the nature of the decision is opposed to the general sense of the community; the second is that the House which has arrived at that decision does not command the confidence of the people. Generally speaking, army reorganisation does not take a deep hold upon the thoughts, far less upon the passionate desires, of the great bulk of English people. They cannot be persuaded, or, at any rate, they have not been persuaded, to recognise the urgency of the case. They look at things pretty much as they are, and detect no signs of approaching danger; they view without alarm the remote probability of a military invasion of these islands. They do not believe in the landing of 100,000 men upon our shores. They think that the question of Army Reform, inevitable though it may be, might have been prudently deferred to a somewhat more convenient season. Their enthusiasm, consequently, has never been excited in favour of the Government Bill. The protracted and factious opposition it met with in the House of Commons annoyed them, not so much on account of the value which they attached to the measure, as on account of the waste of public time which it occasioned. But the Lords have now taken a step which will almost certainly convert popular languor into earnest and resolute determination. With that want of wisdom which they have displayed of late, they have elected to do an imprudent act in a defiant manner, and to raise, by the attitude which they have assumed, that larger political question than the one they have recently disposed of—namely, what is to be the future relation of the Hereditary House to the Parliamentary system of the United Kingdom?

The first query which will occupy the public mind is whether the present Government will deem it essential to their honour to resign their places. We see no valid reason for their doing so. They still command a large majority in the House of Commons. They are, at this moment, engaged in pushing through a measure for changing the mode of taking votes at elections, which has once more rallied round them by far the greater number of their adherents. It would be nothing less than a scandal that, through any want of courage or devotion on their part, the Ballot Bill should be now abandoned, and the country thrown into political confusion, simply because the House of Lords, in which they have never occupied a strong position, has rejected a measure of no immediate moment. A resignation, whether followed by a return to office within a few days, or by a dissolution of Parliament, would not hasten by a single hour that reconstruction of the army to which Ministers have attached so much importance. It would not give the slightest chance to the Parliamentary Opposition to carry the policy approved of by the Lords into practical effect. It would merely derange public affairs, and render the present session a disastrous abortion. It would be to place the House of Lords in a position of temporary domination over the House of Commons. It would be tantamount to a declaration that the Queen's Government must henceforth rest for its support, not upon a majority of the representative branch of the Legislature, but upon a majority of the Hereditary Branch. It would hand over the great interests of the realm, within three years, moreover, of the first general election under household suffrage, to the capricious dominion of an oligarchy. We cannot imagine Her Majesty's Ministers making such a grave mistake. Possibly, before these lines come under the notice of our readers, the Prime Minister will have indicated to the House of Commons the course which he proposes to pursue, and we should be greatly disappointed and deeply mortified if, in response to the challenge which has been thrown down by a majority of the peers, he does not announce his resolution to stand un-

flinchingly by the Commons and the country, in opposition to a class.

It is to be borne in mind that, to a very large extent, the Executive has the power requisite for effecting that change in the administration of the army, which in this case, it preferred to do under the sanction of an Act of Parliament. It can, undoubtedly, stay for the present the practice of purchase, by enforcing the law against over regulation prices. It can pursue its projects of reconstruction with little regard to vested interests. It has made a generous offer, which has been rejected, but it has no right to defer to an indefinite period the realisation of those changes which it has professed to regard as indispensable to an efficient system of military defence. It must now assume the responsibility which it invited Parliament to share with it. We trust it will be the resolution of the Cabinet to go on with the Ballot Bill until the Lords have had an opportunity of accepting or rejecting it. For the present, army administration is of far less importance than the solution of the higher constitutional question which a majority of the peers have thought fit to raise. For the sake of the country, for the sake of the maintenance of our Parliamentary institutions, as well as for the sake of the reputation of the Ministers, who may be regarded, with all their shortcomings, as the elect of the constituencies, we hope there will be no swerving from the position which Ministers hold, and no sacrifice of the national welfare to those punctilios which sometimes command too much deference from public men.

THE PAPACY UNDER NEW CONDITIONS.

WHETHER or not the alleged letter M. Thiers to Pius IX. was a forgery, it seems now to be certain that the temporal authority of the Pope is gone past all recovery. To the last the Vatican clung to the hope that France would somehow or other intervene to restore, if not the States of the Church, at least the city of Rome, to the Supreme Pontiff. But the Count de Chambord, of whose zeal the greatest expectations had been formed, is again a forgotten exile at Frohsdorf, and the recent elections have effectually put a restraint upon the personal wishes of the Chief of the Executive. Following close upon the actual removal of the Italian capital to Rome, there has been a genuine correspondence between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Government of Italy, in which M. Jules Favre calls attention to the works of defence being carried at Civita Vecchia, and at the same time declares that France has no intention to interfere in the question of the Temporal Power, her only desire being to see the personal independence of the Pope secured. This object is amply obtained by the guarantees given by the Italian Government, which are so liberal that it is an undoubted fact that His Holiness would enjoy less freedom of action in any other country to which he might betake himself than is offered him in Rome by the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel. The Pope, finally deserted by the Eldest Son of the Church, may well give way to despondency.

The Supreme Pontiff has even less reason to expect assistance from the Emperor of Germany and his allies than from the Government of France. To say nothing of the bitter feeling that exists between Prince Bismark and the Ultramontane bishops of that country, most of the German Governments, including those of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Hesse-Darmstadt, have announced their resolution to give no official sanction to the promulgation of the Dogma of Infallibility. Nor is this attitude of the Imperial Government altogether a passive one in relation to the spiritual or temporal claims of the Vatican. They would fain hold aloof from the ecclesiastical struggle now going on in Germany, and leave it to its natural development. But the pretensions endorsed by the recent Council at Rome will not allow of their silence, and the fanatical bishops, who are now endeavouring to carry out their threats of deprivations and of pains and penalties against recusants, are semi-officially warned that their proscriptions will not be tolerated. "The bishops know," says the *North German Gazette*," that, by their abrupt application of the new dogma, they drive the Governments into the conflict. The State should not encroach upon the domain of belief; on the other hand, the Church must respect the boundaries which divide her from the State. Such encroachments upon the province of the State as are caused by the dogma of Infallibility must be repelled by the political power. In this way a conflict arises, but there is no question of persecuting the Church; on the contrary, by the new dogma the State is placed under pressure, and, indeed, forced into self-defence." The position thus taken up by the Imperial Government of Berlin cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon a people so strongly influenced by civil authority as the Germans. It will strengthen the hands of the King of Bavaria in his trying struggle with the Romish priesthood, and will encourage the Catholic laity in disregarding the spiritual terrors of their Church. All that Strossmeyer and Dupanloup, Hefèle and Darboy, predicted in the council-chamber at Rome is now coming to pass. The Catholic governments of Europe are compelled, in self-defence, to place themselves in antagonism to the Court of Rome; and while the temporal power of the Vatican was in imminent peril, the Pope and his advisers, in their infatuation, made enemies of the Governments which could have come to their aid. Not only is the Roman Pontiff no longer a Prince, but the concordats concocted with so much skill for entangling the various Catholic Governments, are virtually null and void.

Whether a venerable Church, which has relied so much upon the arm of flesh and external authority, will ever regain her ascendancy now that she is no longer hampered by temporal authority, is a question of profound interest. The spiritual influence of the Holy See is far too strongly established over the minds of the mass of the population in Europe to be easily undermined. Its wonderful and complete organisation is little impaired by the fiercest of controversies, or the downfall of the secular power of the Pope. Popular ignorance and superstition are too profound to allow the supposition that its claims will be readily repudiated. But its deadliest foe is the spirit of inquiry which its recent decrees have provoked. The Papacy has everything to lose and nothing to gain by the ferment it has created in Bavaria, the most priest-ridden of European States; and it is clear that Pius IX. by his futile overtures to Dr. Döllinger, sees too late the perils into which he has driven the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is the head.

It may be that a new reformation is impending in Germany, and that in due time a Church, free from the worst vices of Romanism and from State control, will spring up in Italy. Freedom of conscience is recognised in every European State, and thanks to the absurd and hostile pretensions of the Vatican, no Government is willing to violate it. The civil ruler will be less disposed than heretofore to hand over public education to ecclesiastics, and on grounds of State policy, to meddle wish religious questions. The downfall of the Pope's secular sovereignty would hardly have brought about such a charge without the supernatural claims which he has simultaneously put forward. Christianity will thus have a chance throughout Europe which it has never before enjoyed, of making way by its own intrinsic merits; and that form of it which is most in harmony with the growing intelligence and free inquiry of the age will eventually prevail. In the interests of religion it is, however, a matter of unfeigned congratulation that one external prop after another of the Roman Catholic faith has fallen away, and that its adherents will no longer be able to rely alone upon agencies which have been the unceasing cause of strife and bloodshed, to the great scandal of religion. Under these new conditions of existence, Ultramontanism, whatever Archbishop Manning may believe, has but a poor chance of extending its baleful influence in Europe.

PERSECUTION IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

A DEPUTATION, representing the chief Protestant nations of Christendom, has followed the Czar of Russia to a remote town in Germany, in order to plead with him in the sacred name of religious liberty. The event is rendered doubly interesting from the fact that several of the most influential members of the deputation have crossed the Atlantic that they might take part in this praiseworthy attempt to induce the Emperor to adopt an enlightened policy of religious toleration. They, and their colleagues, have made a purely moral protest against oppression. They have solicited no diplomatic interference on behalf of their mission; and their petitions, moreover, were expressed in language which could neither wound the pride of the Czar, nor irritate the susceptibilities of his subjects. We do not wonder that, according to the *Daily News* telegram from Friedrichshafen, the deputation were "well satisfied" with the result of the interview they have had with Prince Gortschakoff. Men who undertake a humane mission in a conciliatory and generous spirit are not likely to fail. They produce an impression which is real and lasting, because it is entirely the result of moral causes. A great potentate naturally meets menace by menace, force by force; but, when he is appealed to by earnest and disinterested philanthropists, who abstain from all irritating expressions, and are content to leave the righteousness of their aim to assert its legitimate influence, even if he were a Sovereign possessing a character far less amiable and sagacious than that of the Emperor Alexander, he could hardly help yielding to that "Thought" which, as Thomas Carlyle tells us, "is stronger than artillery parks, and writes and unwrites Acts of Parliament; removes mountains; models the world like soft clay." At present we know nothing of the details of the interview; but the fact that Prince Gortschakoff was authorised, in the name of the Czar, to return a sympathetic answer to the memorials which were presented to him from England and the United States, from Germany, Italy, Hungary, Holland, and the Scandinavian kingdoms, is a happy augury for the future of the cause of religious freedom in the Russian Empire.

The time had indeed come when it was necessary to make an energetic effort to vindicate that outraged cause in the Baltic provinces. The persecutions which led to the colonisation of New England, which drove the Huguenots of France into hiding or exile, which, in many countries, made the Jews outcasts and pariahs, flourish at this hour in the Germano-Russian provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland. The Orthodox Church is mainly responsible for the propaganda which has resulted in the forcible "conversion" of 140,000 Lutherans to an alien creed and ritual. But it would be folly to ignore the political side of this great proselytising movement. Levelling politicians, as well as ambitious prelates, aim to secure the absolute ascendancy of Holy Russia by destroying all schism, by stamping out German Lutheranism and every symbol and sign of the pure faith. Although Germans have, by sheer force of ability, found their way to the highest places in the empire, yet the Teutonic race is, strange to say, both hated and despised by the fanatical party who claim the Cæsarowitch for their leader. In the Baltic provinces they have unfortunately been able to give full play to their mischievous designs. They have had for their agents and allies ecclesiastics as cruel as Torquemada, as casuistical and remorseless as Laud. They have combined with the terrors of a sanguinary penal code an amount of fraud and deception for which it would be hard to find a parallel. To procure converts was the sole aim of all their schemes. To exhaust all the arts of cajolery and falsehood; to lay every species of trap which human cunning could invent; to enchain the souls of their victims at whatever cost of suffering to the individual conscience—these were the methods, vulgar and refined, by which the emissaries of the Orthodox Church endeavoured to extort from the Lutherans outward conformity to a faith in which they did not believe, and to rites which they held in abhorrence.

We are conscious that our general description of these persecutions would appear to be more applicable to a past age or to countries remote from the civilised world; but the facts are as strong as the statements we have made. We will bring forward as an example certain well-authenticated events which took place in the well-known and prosperous town of Riga. The object being to turn a Protestant population into Greek Christians, the Governor, a just and enlightened man, was superseded by a Russian general who had distinguished himself by his sanguinary persecutions in Poland. One of the agents employed by the conspirators was a man who had been a Moravian Evangelist, and whose popular manners and specious eloquence rendered him exactly the kind of instrument which was needed for the purpose. He preached to the people with so much success that he attracted a large and overflowing congregation. When the Church reached this pitch of prosperity he induced his congregation to sign a petition which he said was an application for a larger building. The petition was written in the Russian language, which the poor people, being Letts, were unable to read; and therefore, as they were ignorant of the real character of "the wolf in sheep's clothing" who officiated as their pastor, they accepted his version of the contents as the true one, and willingly affixed their signatures to it. The result was soon seen. In a few days they were informed by the archbishop that they had signed a paper which prayed him to admit them into the Orthodox Church. No entreaties or remonstrances on their part were of the slightest use. Having fallen into the trap they were compelled to yield or to suffer the pains and penalties of the law. By means just as disreputable 100,000 persons were, in the space of two years, induced to submit to the confirming ointment.

About seven years ago, Count Bobrinski, by command of the present Czar, made a tour of inquiry in Livonia. His report, which did in-

finite justice to his sense of justice and humanity, conclusively established the fact that the whole population was Lutheran at heart. The Russian clergymen admitted to him that the majority of their parishioners desired to return to Lutheranism. "Everywhere," he says, "the peasants implored, with tears, that I would present to your Majesty their request that they, or at least their children, might be permitted to confess the Lutheran faith." Yet it was his duty, as an officer of the Government, to tell them that the existing laws concerning orthodoxy could not be changed; that they must remain in the Greek Church; and that the children of mixed marriages must continue to be baptized by the Greek priest. The conclusion to which he arrived was that not one in ten of the so-called converts had been really converted to the religion of their persecutors, and that, in fact, the great majority of them continued to adhere, as far as they could, to the observances of the Church from whose bosom they had been torn. His report closes with these striking words:—"Your Majesty! it has been painful to me, as a member of the Orthodox Church, as well as a Russian, to witness with my own eyes the abasement of the Russian Orthodoxy, by the open revelation of this *official fraud*. Not the sincere words of these unhappy families, who address your Majesty with the humble but fervent prayer to accord to them the right to confess the religion which is according to the conviction of their conscience—not these sincere expressions of their feelings, have made upon me such a painful impression, as the fact that the *violence exercised against conscience, and the official fraud known to everybody, should be indissolubly chained to the idea of Russia and Orthodoxy.*"

The rights of the Lutherans to freedom of worship were secured by the charter of the Duchy of Livonia, which was confirmed by Peter the Great. Those rights were renewed by the Treaty of Nystadt, which expressly declared that "the Evangelical religion, with churches and schools, and everything belonging to it, shall be left and kept on the same footing as it has been under the late Swedish Government." The only condition made was that the Greek religion should be equally free and unfettered. We see what has been the fate of parchment charters and treaties: the Greek Church, instead of being content with the religious equality which was its right, has trampled upon the weaker communion, and arrogated to itself supreme control over the consciences of men. We sincerely hope that the Czar will no longer tolerate this monstrous ecclesiastical tyranny, the existence of which is as much a source of weakness to the State as it is an offence to God and man.

DETACHED NOTES.

IF a bill which has been brought in should pass this session, the Poor Law Board will, in its present form, cease to exist. It will be superseded by a "Local Government Board," which, whilst embracing the functions of the Poor Law Board, will include the duties of a Local Government Act Office, and of the Privy Council, so far as the latter relate to vaccination and to public health. The Board will also have in charge the registration of births and deaths, the registration of disease, drainage and sanitary improvements, baths and wash-houses, town improvements, artisans' and labourers' dwellings, and local taxation. The new Board is to consist of the President of the Privy Council, the Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a secretary, who, like the President, will sit in Parliament; Mr. Stansfeld, we presume, being for the present its representative in Parliament. The organisation of this new department is, we suppose, preliminary to the proposal of measures of sanitary legislation. The scheme is said to meet with general concurrence on both sides of the House.

Two other measures, which are making what progress they can at the fag end of the sittings of the Commons, deserve prominent notice. One of these proposes to prohibit, except under very exceptional circumstances, the granting of new liquor licences pending the decision of Parliament on the general question "next session." Alas! who can say what next session will produce? The second bill does away with the vexatious action of informers in respect to the Lord's Day Act of Charles II., by leaving police officials to take the initiative in prosecutions for any violation of this disused statute. The act has the merit of containing the only legal recognition of Sunday as a day of rest from secular toil, which would be removed by its repeal. These two bills are Mr. Bruce's sole trophies during the present session.

The summary rejection by the Lords of the Army Regulation Bill after its acceptance by the Commons by a final majority of 58, invests with special interest some statistics published the other day by that indefatigable military reformer, Mr. Trevelyan. The hon. member for the Border burghs shows in detail that each man in the British army costs annually 20*l.* to command. The aggregate sums paid to, or expended for, the benefit of the officers of our army, amounted in 1858 to 2,550,000*l.* The non-commissioned officers and rank and file appearing on the estimates of that year number 123,726, each of whom must therefore have cost 20*l.* 13s. 4d. to command. The past twelve years, says Mr. Trevelyan, have not mended matters. This almost incredible fact speaks for itself. It would seem that our army, as well as our State Church, exists mainly for the benefit of its officers. Offered some nine millions at least for their vested interests, they scorn the proposal, and throughout the debate in the Commons were actually asking better terms!

Smallpox is not a cheerful subject, though it is one which must interest every one, and we shall all cordially rejoice that this virulent epidemic is extinguished, if such be our good fortune. In the metropolis for the last three weeks the deaths have been respectively 235, 164, 133, and there are manifest signs of a further decrease. But smallpox is making the round of our large towns, being especially fatal in Sunderland—the deaths from this disease in that town being, as compared with the metropolis, in the proportion of 28 to 2 per 1,000 of the population. In Newcastle and Southampton smallpox has also been very rife. At the present moment London is relatively healthy—the deaths for last week being 200 below the average. The comparative rate of mortality per 1,000, in the following large cities, is thus indicated by the Registrar-General:—London, 20; Birmingham, 23; Bradford, 21; Manchester, 27; Sunderland, 48; Glasgow, 28; Dublin, 17; Paris, 23; Brussels, 28; Berlin, 40; New York, 27; Bombay, 20; Madras, 33. It will thus be seen that London is amongst the healthiest of great cities. Last Saturday was (up to that date) the hottest day we have had this year, being 80·6 in the shade, and in the sun the highest registered temperature was marked 145·5.

MEN AND THINGS IN AMERICA.

(*By a Cosmopolitan.*)

No. 3. EXCELSIOR.

The word Longfellow has made popular fitly expresses the progress of the Americans. "Higher and yet higher" is their motto in climbing the scale of nations. The increase in the population is something marvellous, and would have been more so but for the depressing influence of the civil war. The following census returns, showing the number of inhabitants at four decennial periods, tell their own tale:—

In 1849	17,039,453
In 1850	23,191,876
In 1860	31,443,321
In 1870	38,342,633

At a similar rate of progression the census of 1900 will show a population of *one hundred millions* at least.

The following statistics, showing the advance made by the principal cities during the past ten years, is also interesting:—

	Population in 1870.	Population in 1860.	Inc. per cent.
New York	926,341	805,688	15
Philadelphia	674,022	565,629	20
Brooklyn	399,600	276,661	50
St. Louis	310,864	160,778	94
Chicago	298,983	109,269	174
Baltimore	267,354	212,418	26
Boston	250,526	177,840	41
Cincinnati	216,239	161,044	34
New Orleans	191,322	168,675	13
San Francisco	149,482	56,802	165
Buffalo	117,715	81,129	45
Washington	199,204	61,122	80
Newark	105,078	71,941	40
Louisville	100,754	68,233	48
Cleveland	92,846	43,417	115
Pittsburg	86,235	49,217	67
Jersey City	81,744	29,226	180
Detroit	79,580	45,619	74
Milwaukee	79,499	55,345	80
Albany	69,422	62,369	11
Providence	68,906	50,666	36
Rochester	62,385	48,204	30
Alleghany City	53,181	28,702	85
Richmond	51,087	37,910	35
New Haven	50,840	39,267	29
Charlestown	48,956	40,922	22
Troy	46,471	39,235	18
Syracuse	43,051	28,119	53
Worcester	41,105	24,960	64
Lowell	40,928	36,827	12
Memphis	40,226	22,623	80
Cambridge	39,634	26,060	52
Hartford	37,180	29,152	27
Indianapolis	36,565	18,611	96
Scranton	35,093	9,223	280
Reading	33,932	24,162	48
Columbus	33,745	18,554	82
Paterson	33,582	19,586	71
Dayton	32,579	20,081	62
Kansas City	32,260	4,448	633
Mobile	32,084	29,258	9
Portland	31,314	16,341	19
Wilmington	30,841	21,258	45

It cannot but make the heart of an Englishman exult as he views the expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race and language. Unless divisions should arise, the United States must become the mightiest empire the world has ever seen. As William Cullen Bryant has written:—

> Who shall place
> A limit to the giant's unchained strength,
> Or curb the swiftness in the forward race?
> Far, like the comet's way through infinite space
> Stretches the long untravelled path of light
> Into the depth of ages: we may trace
> Afar, the brightening glory of its flight,
> Till the receding rays are lost to human sight,

France is always divided in its allegiance to forms of government; Austria is a mixture of races and languages; Germany is—Germany; Great Britain cannot increase her size in Europe: the United States alone contain within the radius of their home Government an unlimited field for expansion and development. England has, however, her own colonies, and an Australian Empire will one day, perhaps, vie in industry and arts with the great Republic of the Western World.

The end of the European War is bringing over a large influx of emigrants to the United States. The Germans seem especially fond of escaping from Bismarck's clutches to a land where they no longer dread his mandates. They are among the best United States citizens, sober, well-behaved, steady-going people, who bring up their children to speak English and love the Union. The Irish-*born* citizens are rather more troublesome, but their children are also good citizens and mostly confine their sympathy for "the ould counthry" to attendance at Irish balls. Fenianism would be as dead as ditch-water if it were not used by politicians for their own purposes. Men will talk for the hour about "liberating Ireland," and then quietly laugh in their sleeve at their own "bunkum."

A great impetus to emigration will be given when the revenue duties are reduced. At present everything seems to be taxed, although the duties are much lighter than they were. The lament that prices are so high, compared with what they were "before the war," is universal. Here we may remark that intelligent Americans seem all agreed in considering that the one great want of the Republic is a financier, capable of adjusting the revenue of the country on a sound basis. The Mr. Gladstone of America has not yet been found.

Railways are being constructed in all parts of the Union, and along the great Pacific lines in particular, a great field for emigration is opening. The Government has an easy way of assisting railways enterprise by land grants which are afterwards allotted and sold to settlers. By this means long lines of railroad are made, which otherwise could never be constructed, while at the same time, new territory is quickly settled.

The question of free trade will, ere long, be ripe for discussion; and in spite of the self-interest of rich manufacturers who move heaven and earth to maintain their monopolies, protection is ultimately doomed. If some of the friends of free trade in England would send out one or two competent lecturers to agitate the question, great good would be done. A man like our friend Mr. John Noble, author of "Fiscal Reform," who is a ready speaker and most able statistician, would be able to render immense service at this time.

The progress of America is nowhere more apparent than in the perfection of her machinery for labour-saving. Wages being high, employers are compelled to adopt all the mechanical appliances they can lay hold of. The ingenuity and invention displayed in the factories and workshops are wonderful. The Americans turn everything to account—so much so, that we are often reminded of some verses we read years ago:—

> A Yankee out walking'
> In Virginia, at Wheeling
> (To himself a-talking)
> Experienced a feeling—
> Strange, painful and alarming
> From his *caput* to his knees,
> As he suddenly discovered
> He was covered o'er with bees!
> They rested on his eyelids

And perched upon his nose ;
They colonised his peaked face
And swarmed upon his clothes ;
They explored his swelling nostrils,
Dived deep into his ears :
Then crawled up his trowsers
And filled his eyes with tears.
Did he yell like a hyæna ?
Did he holler like a coon ?
Was he scar't, and did he "cut an' run,"
Or did the critter swoon ?
Nary one—he wasn't scar't a mite,
He never swoons nor hollers ;
But he put 'em in a nail keg tight,
And sold 'em for two dollars.

The accumulation of dollars is the absorbing passion of Americans. All the shrewdness of the shrewdest nation in the world, is devoted to this end, and if it were not that as a rule the Yankees spend their money as freely as they acquire it, the results of the worship devoted to the almighty dollar would be awful to contemplate. Happily, the Americans as a nation, do not desire money for the mere love of it. They love the dollar for what they can do with it, and whether this be philanthropy or display, either is far better than the sordid selfishness of the miser.

How wonderful have been the results of the labours of the intrepid Englishmen who first settled on the Western Continent? Little thought they that in two-hundred and sixty years their successors would be a nation of forty millions. The following list shows the dates when the different States were settled previous to the Declaration of Independence, and the dates at which other States have been admitted into the Union :—

1607—Virginia settled by the English.
1614—New York settled by the Dutch.
1620—Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1624—New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1627—Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns.
1635—Maryland settled by the Irish Catholics.
1636—Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1639—Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1650—North Carolina settled by the English.
167[illegible]—South Carolina settled by the Huguenots.
1682—Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1742—Georgia settled by General Oglethorpe.
1791—Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792—Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796—Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802—Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811—Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816—Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817—Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818—Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819—Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820—Maine admitted into the Union.
1821—Missouri admitted into the Union.
1837—Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836—Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845—Florida admitted into the Union.
1846—Texas admitted into the Union.
1847—Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848—Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850—California admitted into the Union.
1859—Oregon admitted into the Union.
1859—Minnesota admitted into the Union.
1859—Kansas admitted into the Union.
1862—West Virginia admitted into the Union.
1864—Nevada admitted into the Union.
1866—Nebraska admitted into the Union.

The following "territories" have been constituted, preparatory to admission to the family of States, viz., Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. A "Lincoln" State, to be named in honour of "Honest Abe," is talked of, and will one day be *un fait accompli*. The District of Columbia, containing Washington and the seat of Government, is something like Berwick-on-Tweed was in the Border wars—a "neutral ground," belonging to no State and under the direct control of Congress.

The papers publish some elaborate statistics of immigration during the last fifty-one years, which are too lengthy to be transferred to your columns. They show that those wholly or mainly of English speech have been 4,104,553 (1,406,030 being from Ireland); Germanic or Scandinavian, 2,643,069; French and other "Latin" nations, 877,899; Asiatic (chiefly Chinese), 109,169; making a total of 7,448,925 souls since 1820. When it is remembered that this vast number of persons have, as a rule, married and brought up families, the present population of the States will be seen to consist very largely of emigrants and their children.

The returns referring to the National Debt exhibit the wonderful recuperative power of the country. A reduction of about *forty million pounds sterling* in twenty-one months is positively astounding, and shows that the time is not very far distant when the whole debt will be extinguished. It must be remembered that this stupendous reduction has been effected notwithstanding that the States are paying a much higher rate of interest than the English Government.

The curious in such matters may be glad to know the cost of governing the United States. The President receives 25,000 dollars a year. The Vice-President, who is also Speaker of the Senate, 8,000 dollars. The members of the Cabinet, consisting of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Attorney-General, and Postmaster-General receive 8,000 dollars each. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has 6,500 dollars. These sums appear exceedingly small to Europeans, and it would seem as if the holders of office must require private fortunes in order to maintain their positions with dignity.

The amounts paid to Ministers at Foreign Courts are small compared with our more liberal allowances. The Ministers in Paris and London are the best paid, receiving 17,000 dollars each. The Ministers in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Madrid, Florence, Mexico, Pekin, and Rio de Janeiro have 12,000 dollars, and the Ministers in Santiago and Lima 10,000 dollars each. The smaller diplomatic agents in Brussels, Boliva, Costa Rica, Copenhagen, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honolulu, Honduras, Japan, Holland, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Portugal, San Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Columbia, Hayti, Venezuela, have all 7,500 dollars. For some reason unexplained the agent at Montevideo has 11,000 dollars. The agent in the Negro Republic of Liberia is paid the lowest sum of any, viz., 4,000 dollars.

Taking a comprehensive view of the United States and their resources, everybody must admit that their best and noblest motto is "Excelsior."

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers received a deputation of Deputies of the Left party, who came to address him on the continuance of the arrests and the prolongation of the state of siege. M. Thiers informed the Deputies that the individuals who were now arrested were persons charged with grave offences ; and, as regarded the state of siege, that would shortly be raised. The question of the return of the Assembly to Paris was also raised, but as that return could not be made until after the recess of the Assembly —that is, in October or November—it is probable that all attempts to raise the question officially will be postponed until after the more urgent matters are settled, and, perhaps, until the eve of the prorogation.

A meeting has been held at Versailles by the newly-arrived deputies, and, in the course of the discussion, M. Naquet maintained that the elections of the 2nd of July signified the will of the country that the Assembly should be dissolved. M. Wolowski replied that, on the contrary, the significance of the recent elections was in favour of maintaining the *status quo*, and of allowing the Assembly to continue its labours until French territory is freed from German occupation. Then only should the present Chamber be dissolved, and give place to a Constituent Assembly. The majority of the meeting seemed to support the views of M. Wolowski.

The objections and complaints which the project of M. Pouyer-Quertier relative to the proposed import duties on raw material has drawn forth from all sides seems to have convinced not only the committee on the Budget, but also the majority of the National Assembly and M. Thiers, of the unfavourable influence which its adoption and application would exercise upon commerce. The Budget Committee is very undecided upon this question. If it accepts the duty on raw material it will be with great unwillingness, and only because it perceives equal disadvantages in an income-tax or a tax upon personal property, the only sources of revenue which have hitherto been proposed as a substitute for the duty in question. The most generally accepted view among the best-informed deputies is that the proposed duty will be rejected by the Assembly.

The payment of the first half-milliard is not yet concluded, in consequence of the technical difficulties involved in the indorsement of the treaty not having been arranged. The Prussians will evacuate the Departments of the Eure, the Somme, and the Seine Inférieure as soon as the payment is completed. It is believed that the Government will take measures for the payment of the following milliard in order to hasten the evacuation of the other Departments—perhaps by allowing a discount of six per cent. to the subscribers of the loan who may be willing to pay up at once.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Army Reorganisation Bill, having unanimously adopted the principle of compulsory service, the National Guard will be *de facto* abolished after the voting of the measure, which is to be laid before the House.

The electoral movement in reference to the appointment of the eighty members of the Municipal Council, which will be made next Sunday, is increasing. Republican Committees are being formed in opposition to the Parisian Union of the Press.

An attempt has been made by some members of the Legitimist party to obtain signatures to a letter of adhesion to the Manifesto of the Comte de Chambord, but very few have been procured.

The appointment of Monseigneur Gebert, the Archbishop of Tours, to the Archiepiscopal See of Paris, is considered certain. It was refused by Monseigneur Dupanloup.

The Duc de Chartres, who served in the Army of the Loire under the name of Captain Robert Lefort, has demanded of the Minister of War to be incorporated with the Army of Africa.

General Aurelles des Paladines has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 14th Military Division at Bordeaux.

The rigorous execution of the law on the subject of the arrears of rent by landlords will, it is reported, cause numerous Radical votes to be given. The number of arrests made continues large. At Montrouge 200 persons have been arrested.

The Versailles correspondent of the *Daily News* says he has the best authority for stating that M. Thiers was never better in his life. On Saturday he gave no fewer than ninety-five audiences, entertained twenty-four guests at dinner, and afterwards had an evening reception.

The papers of Monday express their satisfaction for the marks of sympathy in favour of France recently contained in the columns of the English newspapers. The *Journal des Débats*, in a leading article on the subject, says :—"We must, however, comprehend that the extravagant ambition of the First Bonaparte and the self-conceited incapacity of the Third, have not alone been the causes of the military misfortunes which opened to the foreigner the road to Paris, and that our personal and national faults and our eccentricities, even when we are governed by an Emperor, have been for something in our disasters. We must now take into consideration those wise suggestions in order to get rid of our imperfections, and to recover one day what we have lost during that foolish war."

The heat in Paris is becoming intense. There have been many cases of sunstroke. The theatres, cafés, and other public establishments are now allowed to remain open until midnight, as formerly.

On Friday there was an explosion in the fireworks establishment of Vincennes, situated in the Polygon. Three artillerymen were killed, three seriously wounded, and twenty-five slightly wounded. One civilian, moreover, was killed, and three others wounded, as well as two women.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A census of the European and British-born subjects in India is to be taken.

The Government arsenal at Rio de Janeiro has been burned down, and its contents consumed. The loss is estimated at 300,000*l*.

It is stated that the prospects of the harvest in Austria are not satisfactory, and in Hungary they are even worse.

The Emperor of Russia, in a very complimentary telegram to the Crown Prince of Saxony, has conferred upon His Royal Highness the rank of Field-Marshal in the Russian army, "which," he says, "has had the honour of counting you as one of its own for the last nineteen years."

We learn from a paragraph in the new number of *Nature* that the heat which we recently wanted so badly in this part of Europe is gone to Iceland. It seems that the temperature of June was twelve degrees above the average of the last four years. The heat in the valleys is described as insupportable.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE BAVARIAN TROOPS into Munich took place on Sunday. The weather was fine, and the popular enthusiasm is said to have been indescribable. The Prince Imperial of Germany was present.

AFFGHAN NEWS.—Yakoob Khan entered Cabul on the night of July 5th. He came before his father, the Ameer, alone, bearing a copy of the Koran. Nothing important occurred at the first interview.

NEW GERMANY IN AMERICA.—Wisconsin, it would appear, is to be a sort of New Germany. The south-eastern portion of the State is almost wholly German, and the American element in other parts is retreating before the steady Teutonic immigration. In Chicago, just over the border, the Germans have one-fifth of the forty members of the City Council, but are complaining of inadequate representation.—*Athenæum.*

THE BULGARIANS AND THE GREEK PATRIARCH.—By the last accounts from Constantinople the long-standing dispute between the Bulgarians and the Greek Patriarch has at length been settled by the resignation of the latter and the consequent determination of the Porte to withdraw the ecclesiastical affairs of Bulgaria from the influence of the Greek hierarchy. This is the object which the Bulgarian leaders have for some years been striving to attain in order to enable them to give the poorer classes a truly national education in the public schools.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.—A letter from Philadelphia says :—"The delegates from the New Brunswick Provincial Government, who are endeavouring to unite the Maritime Provinces in action to oppose the ratification of the fishery provisions of the Treaty of Washington by the Dominion Government, went after their rebuff in Newfoundland, to Prince Edward Island, and subsequently to Nova Scotia. They have returned home, but the nature of the negotiations with Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia has not yet transpired, although it is believed they have resulted in a failure of the mission."

DISTURBANCES AT NICE.—On the night of the 10th inst., serious disturbances took place in Nice. A number of persons traversed the town shouting, "Hurrah for Garibaldi!" "Down with France!" "Death to the French!" Two French contractors were afterwards stabbed by the mob, and one of the wounded men is in a dying state. No explanation is given of the cause of these disturbances. The

member who represents Nice in the French Assembly recently stated, however, that some of the inhabitants were discontented with French rule; and it is thought that the present disorders may perhaps be due to that discontent.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The New York papers publish intelligence from Jamaica, according to which the Government is advised that the negro squatters intend to attack the Judges at Morant Bay if the decision in the pending case is against them. According to the same papers, it is reported that an insurrection was to begin there on the 19th inst., and the Government was making preparations to meet the emergency. The constabulary had received arms and ammunition, the troops had been ordered to be in readiness, and the Governor was determined to teach them a terrible lesson if they rose. [We greatly doubt the truth of this story.]

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT NEAR ATHENS.—A horrible accident happened to one of the Hellenic Steam Navigation Company's steamers, about eighty miles from Athens, on Monday week. She left Piræus at six o'clock in the morning, and called at Egina, Poros, and Hydra, but when approaching Spetgia one of the sailors opened the hatch of the powder magazine, which is in the first-class saloon, and by some means the whole of the powder (about 70lbs.) exploded, blowing up all the after part of the ship, killing, and drowning, it is said, upwards of 100 people. The news caused great consternation and excitement in Athens, relatives and friends of many people being on board the steamer—a fine ship.

THE TWO BISMARKS.—The *Osterburger Kreisblatt* publishes the following:—"At the annual festival of the Osterburg marksmen, a worthy citizen, Otto Bismark by name, a master shoemaker, was elected King of the Marksmen. The accidental coincidence between his name and that of the King of Diplomatists no doubt occasioned the despatch of the following telegram:—'Otto Bismark of Osterburg, King of the Marksmen, sends his greeting, on the present festival-day, to His Excellency Prince Bismark, as his countryman and namesake.' Great was the delight of the good people in Osterburg when the following reply arrived:—'I return my hearty thanks to my distinguished namesake, Herr Otto Bismark of Osterburg, for his friendly compatriot salutation.'"

THE ALLEGED MASSACRE AT BAZEILLES.—General Von der Tann has published an important document relative to this deplorable incident of the late war. It was asserted at the time that out of 2,000 inhabitants of Bazeilles barely 300 survived, and these alleged that the Bavarians thrust back entire families into the flames, and shot down women who attempted to escape from the conflagration. General Von der Tann has obtained from the French authorities, more particularly from M. Bellomet, the Maire of Bazeilles, a full and complete report, in which all the inhabitants who perished in the combats of the 31st August and 1st September are specified by name. "According to this French official report, the total number of killed, wounded, and missing among the population of Bazeilles amounts to thirty-nine persons," of whom three were women and three were children. General Von der Tann admits that the greater part of the village was destroyed during the two days' fighting.

MARRIED BY AUCTION IN INDIA.—The *Grambarta Prakashika* relates a curious case of marriage. A Brahmin residing in a village lying close to Burdwan, unable to find a proper match for his daughter, or too indolent to find out a bridegroom himself, determined to sell his daughter by auction. A day was fixed, and several suitors came in at once. After a hot bidding for some hours, two of the Brahmins found that they could bid no higher; and the father of the bride thought he had gained enough by the marriage, and fixed upon one of the Brahmins as his would-be son-in-law. The day of marriage came, however, when lo! the two Brahmins were found at loggerheads with each other, each struggling to have the girl to himself. The father was equal to the occasion, and his ingenuity was immediately displayed in the proposal for another bidding. The contest now became excessively hot, when the richer of the two of course prevailed, and the whole bargain was concluded by his offering to the father a sum of 45*l*. The girl soon became his.

WORDS *v.* DEEDS.—"What a capital article," says the *Figaro*, "could be made by merely compiling the unfortunate phrases pronounced within the last year. Every one seems to have brought his stone to that edifice. Emile Ollivier: 'We commence this war with a light heart'; Rouher: 'Never shall the Italians enter Rome'; Le Bœuf: 'We are ready even to the last button of the gaiters'; the Prussian Major Von Holstein: 'I wager twenty thousand francs that I shall march under the windows of M. de Girardin on the 15th September, 1870'; the Emperor William: 'I make war on Napoleon and not on the French people'; Trochu: 'The Governor of Paris will never capitulate'; P. O. Schmitz: 'The troops fell back in good order'; Ducrot: 'Dead or victorious'; Ranc: 'I remain a soldier of the Commune'; Delescluze: 'For the pleasure of firing at the Versailles soldiers,' &c. Still, the palm indisputably belongs to M. Jules Favre, who has at least two for his share: 1. 'Not a stone of our fortresses, not an inch of our territory'; and 2. At Bordeaux, speaking to the Deputies of France about the Germans: 'They must not be made to wait.'"

DAY OF HUMILIATION AMONG FRENCH PROTESTANTS.—The French Protestants set apart Sunday, the 9th July, as a day of solemn humiliation, prayer, and thanksgiving. A circular addressed to the members of the Reformed Church at Marseilles by Pasteur Henri Monod, President of the Presbyterial Council, calls on them to unite with their Parisian brethren in the observance of the day, and says:—"During nearly a year they have suffered more than we, and faithful to their duty, they have by their patriotism and by their faith carried high and firm the flag of French Protestantism. Shall we not respond to their appeal? These brothers are pierced to the heart at the sight of the frightful moral evil which the crisis from which we have scarcely emerged reveals. To each his part of the responsibility. Let us humiliate ourselves! Who will regenerate France? Who will give back to us Protestants the heroic faith and the holiness of our fathers? God alone, by the power of His Spirit. Let us pray to Him with earnestness! Who has granted that we should not be entirely consumed? It is the Eternal. To Him be our thanks. United to all our brothers of France, let us reserve then the day of the 9th July to self examination and prayer. In seeing our repentance, in listening to our supplications, may the Lord have pity upon us, and upon our unhappy country!"

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POPE.—He arrived at Rome in a critical state of health, and was in a high fever during the whole of his stay. Nor must I omit to mention that he was greatly under the influence of religious excitement. I am able to say that Victor Emmanuel has laboured under severe depression since the Pope pronounced against him the decree of excommunication. He has had an oratory made adjoining his bedroom at the Pitti Palace, at Turin, and at San Rossore; and here he regularly every morning attends mass at seven o'clock, the service being solemnised for him alone by his chaplain. His religious condition is faithfully reported at the Vatican, where it is considered a hopeful sign; and the Jesuits and reactionary cardinals have urged the Pope to push the vantage by launching against him the major excommunication by name. But not only does the Marquis Baveira, editor of the *Osservatore Romano*, refuse to incur the responsibility of publishing the decree, but no one can be found bold enough to affix it to the doors of the principal basilicas, according to the prescribed custom, and the excommunication remains for the present a dead letter. Defection from the Holy Father has appeared indeed in quarters deemed above suspicion. The first among the members of the University to compliment the King on his arrival at Rome were Signor Alibrandi and the Canon Audisio, both partisans of the Pope, Signor Alibrandi having even visited the Vatican that morning. The Jesuits are very fierce against these deserters, and have instituted a process against the Canon Audisio in the Holy Office, which, it is believed, will result in his being deprived of all his benefices and suspended *a divino*.—*Letter from Rome.*

M. THIERS AND THE POPE.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes an article expressing its astonishment at the Italian papers treating seriously and even discussing the letter said to have been addressed by M. Thiers to the Pope. It repeats that M. Thiers did not address to His Holiness the advice attributed to him, and that the letter is from the first line to the last the work of a forger, who had not even the merit of being expert.

According to the *Avenir Libéral*, the autograph letter really sent by M. Thiers to the Pope was brief and vague in its terms. It assured His Holiness of complete and respectful devotion to his person and the interests of the Church, the free exercise of which would be scrupulously respected by the French Government. The letter at the same time gave the Pope to understand that in case any diplomatic action was initiated by the different States of Europe respecting the temporal interests of the Papacy, France would be disposed in such matter to support the Pontifical cause.

The *France* says that frank and sincere explanations have been exchanged between France and Italy. M. Jules Favre, in a diplomatic despatch, had instructed the French Chargé d'Affaires at Florence to call the attention of the Italian Government to the aggressive tone adopted by a portion of the Italian journals, and to their interpretation of the execution of the works at Civita Vecchia. M. Jules Favre declared, in his despatch, that France had no intention whatever of creating any embarrassment in the path of the Italian Government, or of raising in any way the question of the temporal power. France only desires to see secured the personal independence of the Pope and the free exercise of his spiritual power.

The Italian Government, in reply, disavowed any connection with the aggressive and offensive polemics in which the Italian newspapers had engaged. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs said the works entered upon at Civita Vecchia had for their sole object the demolition of some old fortifications. He gave detailed explanations respecting what Italy had done, and will still do, to reconcile the new position of things with the rights and dignity of the Holy See, and added that the Italian Government would receive with deference any suggestion or proposition emanating from the Government of France on this subject. These explanations were presented to M. Thiers by the Chevalier Nigra, and *La France* says it has reason to believe that the interview was marked by mutual cordiality, and left very favourable impressions upon the minds of both statesmen.

A letter from Rome of the 7th in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Though still mute to the public, the Pope has been exercising his sacerdotal functions in private, and on the 29th solemnised mass in the Sistine Chapel, when he distributed the communion to the cardinals and principal members of the foreign deputations. On Sunday evening the Holy Father had another epileptic attack, which caused great alarm at the time, but he himself is in better spirits, and talks of the jubilee he will hold in 1875. In the meantime there is a prospect of his being rescued from the Jesuits, Don Augustus Raspoli, president of the Circle Cavour, having presented to the Chamber of Deputies an address from 10,000 Catholics demanding the expulsion of the order from Rome."

According to the *Libertà*, the Pope is still indisposed, and though his illness is not serious it causes some anxiety at the Vatican. The *Capitale* says that His Holiness complains of pains in the head, and that he has expressed a desire to consult a German doctor whom he called in at a critical moment some years since.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* publishes a leading article in which it discusses the attitude of the German Episcopate at the Œcumenical Council, and says:—"The bishops know that by their abrupt application of the new dogma they drive the Government into the conflict. The State should not encroach upon the domain of belief; on the other hand, the Church must respect the boundaries which divide her from the State. Such encroachments upon the province of the State as are caused by the dogma of Infallibility must be repelled by the political power. In this way a conflict arises, but there is no question of persecuting the Church; on the contrary, by the new dogma the State is placed under pressure, and, indeed, forced into self-defence."

CUTTINGS FROM OUR AMERICAN EXCHANGES.

The *Boston Congregationalist* prints this story of a church not far from Boston:—"They paid their minister six hundred dollars with a parsonage. But having procured his election upon the school committee, to which office a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars was attached, they proceeded at their meeting two days later to vote that the minister be charged one hundred and fifty dollars for house rent."

A correspondent of the *National Baptist* writes from the South:—"One thing which looks strange to a person from the New England or Middle States is, that nearly all the preachers in the Southwest are engaged in secular pursuits. I stopped once in a blacksmith's shop, and inquiring of the blacksmith who preached at a certain church near by, found that he was the man. At another town, on inquiring for the Baptist preacher, I was directed to the police justice of the town. In a Southwestern village 'hotel' I called the 'factotum,' an active but dignified negro, to brush the mud off my boots. Being in a conversational mood, I said, 'John, do you go to church?' 'Yes, sah.' 'To what church.' 'De Baptis' Church.' 'Are there many coloured Baptists about here?' 'A right smart chance of 'em, sah.' 'Do they have a preacher?' *'I is de preacher, sah.'* I was not only taken a little aback, but felt some scruples about receiving such attention from 'a brother in the cloth'; but it is no more thought of in the Southwest for a minister to keep a store, work at a trade, or cultivate a farm, than it would be in the East for a lawyer or a physician to have a share in a mercantile venture. Not one preacher in fifty lives of the Gospel. Ministers support themselves and preach for nothing, or next to nothing."

At a recent murder trial in New Orleans the jury was composed entirely of negroes. This is the first instance of a capital case being tried in the United States by a jury composed entirely of coloured men.

The United Presbyterian Church has made its annual return of statistics. By consulting the figures of the two preceding years, we have the following results:—

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Synods . . .	8	8	8
Presbyteries . .	56	59	54
Ministers . . .	563	551	401
Congregations . .	735	727	—
Members . . .	71,744	69,556	65,612
Sunday-schools .	601	575	—
Do. Teachers	5,873	6,671	—
Do. Pupils .	4,5781	42,907	32,737
Contributions . dols.	802,580	819,364	729,689

The *Liberal Christian* avows that it never knew a minister who did not, in proportion to his means, give more money every year for religious purposes than was given by the wealthiest of his parishioners.

The people of Pittsburg are indignant because a committee of ladies and gentlemen interested in attending to the erection of a soldiers' monument there have not displayed the name of a single soldier upon the column, but have ornamented the shaft with their own cognomens instead.

The New York City Directory gives the following statistics of Metropolitan places of worship:—Baptists, 30; Congregationalists, 5; Friends, 3; Jews, 26; Lutherans, 14; Methodists, 40; African Methodists, 4; Presbyterians, 40; United Presbyterians, 7; Reformed Presbyterians, 4; Protestant Episcopal, 71; Reformed Dutch, 18; Roman

Catholics, 39; Unitarians, 3; Universalists, 5; Miscellaneous, 18.

The Lutherans in the United States number 2,200 ministers, 3,537 churches, and nearly 400,000 communicants.

The ceremony of publicly unveiling a colossal bust of Washington Irving at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, took place on Saturday, July 1st, in presence of about 10,000 persons, including a large number of public officials and clergymen. The bust is a gift to the city from the Hon. Demas Barnes. It is supported on a pedestal of Aberdeen granite, and stands 15ft. 6in. high. The only inscription is the name of Irving on the pedestal. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was among the speakers on the occasion. After various addresses had been given, a wreath of ivy from the walls of Westminster Abbey was placed on the brow of the statue by Master Washington Irving Bishop, a godson of Washington Irving, and the ceremonies then concluded.

The *New York Tribune*, discoursing of Chinese devotedness, says,—"We have always said that the Chinese in this country would easily adapt themselves to the situation, and would do well if they were not persecuted. The facts prove it. In Massachusetts, Chinese cordwainers go to the Methodist meeting with edifying regularity. In San Francisco, we are told that there is a Chinese Young Men's Christian Association with forty members. What better immigrants can be desired than such as these—hard-working, thrifty, manly, sober, and moral and peace-keeping and willing to belong to a Christian Association? The selfish American mechanic, who howls indignantly about cheap Chinese labour and the wrong which it does him, if he will keep steadily at work and join a Christian association, will find himself in a much more comfortable frame of mind."

Henry Ward Beecher says: "There is nothing more offensive to me than to be greeted in that rough, religious way, 'Well, brother, how is your soul to-day?' None o' your business. It's a kind of familiarity I don't relish. If my father were to come to me and put his arms round my neck, I should look up with pleasure; but should a stranger do the same thing, I should resent the action as an insult. And what I won't permit to be done to my body, I shall not tolerate on my soul."

Hostilities have broken out among the rival factions in the Feejee Islands, and one of the clans, which recently professed Christianity, is indulging in cannibalism to an unlimited extent.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD AND ITS SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Board on Wednesday, the noble CHAIRMAN reported that a deputation had waited upon Mr. Forster, pointing out the condition of several good schools whose subscriptions were failing, and asking the Vice-President of the Council to relax the code so as to enable the board to save those schools. Mr. Forster had replied that he could not relax the code, but it would be a year before the inspector came to examine the schools, and if in that time the buildings were found to be satisfactory, he would make the grant. There was nothing to prevent the board from using temporary buildings, provided suitable permanent ones were ready by the time of the inspector's visit. Mr. Forster added that the grant could only be had during the time the school was under a certificated master, and he could hold out no promise of being able to grant certificates more frequently than at present.

After references to the School Board census and the bearing of the Factory and Workshop Acts on the work of the board, the adjourned debate on the education scheme was resumed.

Mr. SMITHIES moved that swimming, shorthand, navigation, telegraphy, and mechanics should be added to the discretionary subjects; but agreed to withdraw the proposition for the present, having been given to understand that the power to give instruction in these subjects already existed.

The Rev. JOHN RODGERS moved—"That any extra subjects recognised by the new code (1871), in addition to algebra and geometry, be added to discretionary subjects," and it was agreed to.

Professor HUXLEY then proposed the following motions in regard to evening schools:—

That the course of instruction in elementary evening schools be of the same general character as that already recommended for the junior and senior elementary day schools; that elementary evening schools be separate (in regard to the sexes); that when instruction in the Bible, religion, and morality is given in elementary evening schools the general recommendation (that agreed to after the "religious difficulty" discussions) apply to them; that in all other respects the managers of evening schools be left free to adapt the instruction given in the schools to local requirements.

In regard to the third motion, he said he proposed this as chairman of the committee, but he should vote against it himself for the reason that, as the code required an hour and a half in the evening schools to be spent in secular instruction, the time to be given by the motion to religious instruction would be ill-spared by the scholars.

The Rev. J. A. PICTON proposed an amendment, making this instruction permissive, and this was seconded and carried. The other three resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

The next proposal of the committee was that science and art classes in connection with public elementary schools should be encouraged and facilitated. The PROFESSOR, in moving the adoption of this motion, said he should not have spoken upon it if Mr. Green had not moved the direct negative. The Professor then pointed out the value of these classes of education, and said they might be established free of cost to the ratepayers, for the fees of the scholars and the grant of the Science and Art Department would meet the expenses. He also declared that these classes must precede any special efforts for what was termed technical education. Mr. LUCRAFT seconded the motion; and, as a seconder was not found for the amendment proposed by Mr. Green, the latter fell to the ground, and the motion was adopted.

Professor HUXLEY then proposed the last motion:—

That the board enter into official communication with the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the purpose of putting before them the claims of children in public elementary schools to benefit by the endowments with which the Commissioners are empowered to deal.

He drew largely upon what he called endowed schools literature, with which he considered the writers on the subject in the *Saturday Review* and other publications were but little acquainted, and contended that the time had come when such a body as the London School Board should take the question in hand. He repudiated the notion which had gained ground in certain quarters that the gentlemen who had the management of endowments were necessarily persons who were principally engaged in endeavouring to deprive the poor of benefits intended for them, and hand them over to the well-to-do portion of the community. This was a great hallucination. He believed that those gentlemen as a rule exercised their functions most honourably. But irrespective of this, the board had to bear in mind what the inquiries of the Endowed Schools Commissioners had made known. The Commissioners had admitted that there were many endowments which might be well made available by the London School Board in providing the education they were called upon to provide. The Commissioners pointed out that they had a lot of money which might be made thus available. If the board neglected to take notice of the hint the Endowed Schools Commissioners gave them, he considered that they would be guilty of a great dereliction of duty.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

A communication from the Education Department was read, approving of the decision of the board to establish twenty schools in different parts of the metropolis.

After transacting some routine business the board adjourned.

LIVERPOOL.—On Monday the Liverpool School Board adopted the following resolution:—

That in the schools provided by this board the authorised version of the Bible shall be read daily, and there may be given therefrom by the responsible teacher or teachers of the school such explanations and instructions in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of children.

A further resolution was passed providing for the use of prayer and hymns during the times permitted by the Act for religious observances. A very long discussion preceded the adoption of the resolutions, an amendment having been moved by the Roman Catholic section to the effect that when, in the opinion of the board, a sufficient majority of Roman Catholic children in a school justified it, the Douai version of the Bible might be read. It had been understood, it was stated, that at the preliminary meetings in committee the Roman Catholic members felt that their version of the Scriptures was precluded by the words of the Act excluding any religious formula, but the mover of the amendment contended that the Douai version did not comprise what was necessary to constitute a distinctive religious formula. On the other hand, it was contended that the notes and comments in the Douai version contained distinctive religious teaching; while a Protestant member, in support of the amendment, said that the prefixes and suffixes to the chapters in the authorised version also constituted a religious formula. The chairman stated that he thought it would be unanimously admitted by the Protestant members that the Douai version might be read without the notes; but this suggestion was not approved of by the Catholics. It was also stated by a Nonconformist, who seconded the resolution, that care would be taken to select a version that had no explanatory notes. The Roman Catholic members also stated that, after the exclusion of the Catholic Bible, they saw no prospect of agreeing to a common form of hymn and prayer. A qualifying resolution was also adopted retaining power to exempt certain schools from the operation of the first resolution.

ST. AUSTELL.—The people of St. Austell, a market town in Cornwall, with a population of between 4,000 and 5,000, have just elected their school board with the following result:—S. L. Thorne, Bible Christian minister, 1,457; J. J. Lewis, jun., butcher and farmer, 1,300; A. H. Veale, draper, 1,140; Sir C. B. G. Sawle, baronet, 720; H. A. Bale, clay merchant, 642; R. Sampson, Baptist minister and schoolmaster, 632; R. U. Martyn, clay merchant, 597; E. Carlyon, solicitor, 569; J. Osbern, gentleman, 473; W. Coode, solicitor, 420; A. H. Ferris, clerk in holy orders, 191. It will be seen by this return that, while a Bible Christian minister polled 1,457 votes, the only clergyman elected stands conspicuously at the bottom of the poll with only 191 votes.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND SECTARIAN FEES.—The question of sectarian fees has been recently discussed in the Canterbury, Kingswinford, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Reading boards. At Canterbury the Mayor moved that fees should not be paid to managers of denominational schools, but he could find no supporter. At Kingswinford a resolution to pay the fees was carried by a majority of one. At Reading the question has been discussed with the same result. The debate at Newcastle is adjourned.

ENGLISH ORANGEMEN AND MR. GLADSTONE.—The *Manchester Courier*, reporting an Orange demonstration in that city on Saturday, says about 2,000 Orangemen marched in procession from Stevenson-square to the Pomona-gardens, accompanied by bands of music, and carrying large and attractive banners. At the gardens a public meeting was held, Mr. B. Mason presiding. The speakers included Mr. W. Johnston, M.P.; the Rev. Robert Dignum, Glasgow; the Rev. S. G. Potter, Sheffield; Mr. R. Kean, Warrington, &c. Mr. Gladstone was credited with having given an impetus to Orange feeling in the country by his Jesuitical and Popish measures, and with being the leader of the Fenians and the Red Republicans who attacked the Church; and he was denounced as no patriot, no Englishman, no Protestant, and as a disgrace to the country. It was resolved that while the Republicans, Communists, and others are trying to destroy our civil and religious institutions, it is no less the duty than the privilege of all true Britons to rally round and defend them by all lawful means in their power; that "so long as our good old Church of England is attacked by those who desire to destroy it, to gratify their own personal views and ambition, it is the absolute duty of every true Orangeman and Churchman to rally round and defend it to the last extremity"; and also that, as liberty of speech was the inheritance of every British subject, the Government be called upon not to allow either mobs or disloyal subjects to rob him of it. The proceedings were orderly and enthusiastic throughout.

BEYOND HIS DEPTH.—The following anecdote is told of Rev. Charles W. Milton, once a distinguished minister of Newburyport:—Mr. Milton had an eloquence of his own, inimitable and effective, but he seldom attempted to play the orator after the manner of the schools, since if he did so, he did well if he escaped mortification and disgrace. However, he once yielded to strong temptation. He took for his subject the influence of the daughter of Herodias over the mind of her father. Mr. Milton had no notes except the heads of his discourse, and no guide in his sermon but his memory and the suggestions of the moment. He described the brilliant hall, the banquet, the guests, the king fascinated by the dancing maiden, his offer to gratify her wildest wish even to half of his kingdom, her request, and the compliance of the king in spite of his regret. He sent and beheaded John in the prison. To this point had the speaker triumphantly led his interested audience. But how accomplish an easy and graceful descent from this height? "Herod, the cruel Herod, sent and beheaded John in the prison," said the distressed pastor, bereft of his power, "and what was the consequence of all this, my hearers?" A pause when the pastor repeated, "What was the consequence of all this, my hearers?" Another pause, but no happy inspiration came to his aid, and a third time the pastor thundered out, "I say again, What was the consequence of all this, my hearers?" An awful pause, yet the good man's mind refused to save his brilliant fabric from utter destruction, and he could only conclude, "Why, my hearers, John lost his head." It is stated that Mr. Milton was always careful not to go beyond his depth after that. —*Boston Congregationalist.*

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH COURT OF NATIONS.—A conference, convened by the Council of the Workmen's Peace Association, was held on Thursday under the presidency of Mr. Edmond Beales, M.A., to decide upon the outline of a plan for the establishment of a High Court of Nations for the settlement of international disputes. After a good deal of discussion the following outline of a plan was approved by the conference:—"Whereas, war having signally failed as a means for the settlement of international disputes, and being opposed to the character and spirit of the age, in the belief of this conference permanent peace and concord between nations would be promoted by the establishment of a High Court of Nations, on the basis set forth in the following articles:—Art. 1. Every separate and independent Government to have the power to appoint an equal number of representatives to such court. Art. 2. The court to draw up a code of international law, providing for the settlement by the court, on the basis of such code, of all disputes that may from time to time arise between the Governments represented. Art. 3. The jurisdiction of the court to extend to all Governments represented, but its power of interference to be limited to the external relations of such Governments, so as under no circumstances to interfere with the internal affairs of any nation. Art. 4. Any Government represented refusing to be bound by, or neglecting to obey, the decision of the court within a time specified for that purpose, shall be adjudged and declared to be internationally outlawed, and the other Governments shall thereupon suspend diplomatic intercourse with such Government, and prohibit commercial intercourse with the nation it represents, until it shall conform to the decision of the court." Articles 5 and 6 give powers of arbitration and mediation to the court in cases for which no provision had been made in the court, or where the disputants were not represented. It is intended to agitate this question in the coming autumn and winter.

Literature.

*DR. VANCE SMITH'S REPLY TO LIDDON'S BAMPTON LECTURE.**

It was to be both expected and desired that a reply should be published to Canon Liddon's Bampton Lecture by some distinguished representative of the Unitarian School of Christianity. We speak of Unitarian Christianity advisedly (although some would affirm this to be a contradiction in terms), for Dr. Vance Smith himself manifests so loyal an affection and reverence for Christ, and his claim to the title Christian is so candid and earnest, that we should be ashamed to grudge it him on account of any questions in ontology. His book is a good specimen of controversial writing. His thought is lucid and his style simple; his treatment of his theme and his opponents is almost always high-minded. Not that even he is an absolutely perfect model. Occasionally he falls into the mistake with which he charges Bishop Ollivant. Some of the critical and exegetical theories he lightly dismisses are too grave, too intelligently held and supported "to "be evaded or nullified by slighting words." Doubtless many into whose hands his book will come are already prepared to accept his conclusions as to the age and bearing of the later chapters of the book of Isaiah, for instance, and will regard him as only too conservative in his measured statements about the authorship of the Fourth Gospel. But there are scholarly reasons to be assigned for holding still to the commonly received opinions on these and other such like questions; and brief strong assertions on unsettled matters in controversy will neither conciliate nor convince. It is, again, very easy to point out the contradiction in the phrase "Eternal Sonship." The phrase, however, is only a not very accurate attempt to clothe in language a conception which in itself defies definition. Students who know how thought always halts and wavers between the "infinite non-commencement" and the "abso- "lute commencement" of being, would not find it hard to impale Dr. Vance Smith on the other horn of the dilemma, and prove that if God be not an Eternal Father, it would be impossible for Him ever to be a Father at all. The eternal unity of the Divine Being may be, as Coleridge hinted, a complex unity; it may involve relations such as can be most fitly, as well as familiarly, although inadequately, imaged in our notions of Father and Son. So, too, when Dr. Vance Smith speaks of Christ as being according to Trinitarian representations, "Supreme God," he seems to forget that the doctrine of "filial subordination" is tenaciously held by many as involved in the "Eternal "Sonship." We are glad to find in Dr. Vance Smith's exposition of the doctrine of the Logos, the confession of "difficulties inherent in the "subject." If these are "not relieved by "hypostatising the Logos into a divine per- "son," neither can they be summarily cleared away for the sake of a logical statement of super-intellectual facts.

One of the weakest points of Dr. Liddon's book is that in which he treats of the witness of the Old Testament to the Divinity of Christ. Dr. Vance Smith is right, we think, in affirming that there is but very little in the prophetic and poetical Hebrew books that can be forced into an intimation that the Messiah should be a Divine person. He presses, however, his argument from the unbelief of the Jews of Christ's time, and the ignorance of the disciples, much too far. Christ kept back the affirmation of His Divine Sonship from the people; He forebore in a very remarkable manner to make public claims to Messiahship. Mr. Gladstone's valuable suggestion that Christ also held in reserve the fact of His incarnation because the idea of incarnation was too familiar in heathenism, is not at all answered in this volume; although it has an intimate bearing on the process of the argument. To which we add, that the mere affirmation of Christ's Divineness is of very little value; unless the individual concession and spirit recognise the Divine in Him, a recognition which doctrinal statements of it are more likely to hinder than to advance, to call Him God is but adding another word to the vocabulary; and a religion of words Christ Himself repudiated.

The argument from the Theophanies, and from the plural "Elohim," cannot stand the criticism of this book; Dr. Liddon has, by "ex- "cess in the use of the Old Testament pas- "sages," weakened the force of its testimony to the Messiah. Dr. Vance Smith has some excellent remarks on the "continuity of Scripture" in his reply to Lord Hatherley. The unity, personality, and spirituality of God and the development of the Messianic idea are referred to by him as conspicuous examples of its unity and continuity. In the chapter (Ch. II.) in which he treats of this, he answers by anticipation many remarks of a somewhat petulant character later on in his book, in which he taunts orthodox writers with the ignorance of the disciples as to the spiritual rule of Christ, and what he calls their mistaken notions as to the second advent and the reign of Christ. There is as true a "unity," as real a "conti- "nuity," between the striking language in which the anticipation of the second coming, the judgment and the establishment of the kingdom of Christ is clothed by the Apostles, and the present state of Christendom, as between the older Messianic predictions and the Messiahship of Jesus.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Vance Smith has not given a full exposition of his doctrine of the Messiah. He does not ignore the argument (one of the strongest, as it seems to us, in this controversy) drawn from the self-consciousness and self-confidence of Jesus, and from the absolute claims He put forth to the allegiance and devotion of men. But he contents himself by saying that Christ could speak as no other man, because He was not as other men, He was the Messiah. What are the contents of the idea "Messiah" we are not informed. Sometimes we come on phrases descriptive of faith in Christ which would satisfy the most orthodox; at other times we are in doubt whether the Christ who is to be followed and loved, and reverenced, is an actual living Lord, or whether He be only a name in history, the traditions of whose life touch the imagination, and the following of whose example is called following of Him. The doctrine of the Logos, stated also in different terms by the synoptists, according to Dr. Vance Smith is this; "that there was a manifestation "of the invisible Being to the world in Jesus "Christ: that is to say, the wonderful powers "of Jesus, his wisdom, and the holy spirit which "he possessed, were from God." "Although "in the [fourth] Evangelist's conception, the "Logos became flesh in Christ, acting in and "through him, yet, as we have seen, this is "only another way of saying that there was in "and through Christ a manifestation of the "power and wisdom of the Infinite Being." We are not concerned to defend the language of the creeds; discussions about "substance" and "person,"—words which do not convey to common readers the notions their originals were intended to express, which may even convey notions the Creeds were intended to condemn—seem to us worse than waste of breath. But we think it will be evident that Dr. Vance Smith's exposition conveys an altogether other, a radically lower notion of Christ than that which His own words, as recorded even by the synoptists, convey. Absolute authority over His disciples was asserted by Christ, and their absolute security was guaranteed to them by Him; He claimed their absolute allegiance and devotedness, not only in relation to what He had spoken, but to all that should hereafter be revealed in Him. The object of absolute allegiance and devotedness can be to men no other than their God. The creeds with their minute, delusive, sometimes either unintelligible, or inconsistent definitions were intended to give expression to the feeling of Christ's followers that He desired, demanded and deserved the fullest love and reverence of all their being; a love and a reverence which by no possibility either they or any intelligent creatures could outgrow; a love and a reverence which, because they are absolute are in kind such as are paid to God. It is, we believe, because the Trinitarian ideas, blunderingly as they may be often expressed, do seek to utter this feeling, that they have such a hold upon the Christian conscience and affection; because Unitarianism, with its intellectualism, is ever checking and repressing the simple utterance of this feeling, that to so many it appears cold and bare.

The real revelation of God in Christ seems again to be a doctrine of the New Testament, and is to many one of the most precious aspects of the incarnation. Yet we find Dr. Vance Smith asking, "Can God be humble? Can He "be unselfish, in the sense of sacrificing Him- "self, or in any intelligible sense whatever? "Is it not unworthy of Him, to speak of Him "as ever sincere, implying, as this does, the "possibility of the contrary?" The last question is quite beneath the dignity of the argument; in the same way it would be unworthy to speak of God as "good," or to attribute to Him any character whatever, if to do so, implied "the "possibility of the contrary." But the whole passage seems to us painfully significant. If the graces of Christ be not a human setting forth of the actual character of God, then God, morally as well as ontologically, is still "the "unknown" and the Unknowable. The Divine Sonship of humanity also disappears, and the noblest, dearest human graces appear phantasmal. What is humility? What is unselfishness, self-sacrificing unselfishness? Is man so miserable a being that it is unworthy to speak of these as Divine? The very question not only suggests an infinite gulf separating man from God; if it be answered affirmatively the very desire to bridge the gulf is taken away.

One of the very unsatisfactory chapters of this book is that in which Dr. Vance Smith treats of the "Creation of all things by Jesus Christ." Because Paul, in some places, speaks of "the "moral change produced by the Gospel" "as a "new creation," therefore, when he speaks of the "creation" of "all things in heaven or in "earth" by Christ, without the epithet, "new," he must be referring to the moral renovation. The statements as to the death of Christ and the blessings accomplished thereby seem to us a strange and very insufficient comment upon apostolic teaching. "By his death Jesus the "Christ was taken away and made free from "the restraints imposed by his birth as a "Hebrew. Whatever rendered him, as the "Jewish Messiah, the exclusive property of a "single people, and virtually disqualified the "rest of the world from discipleship to him, "all this, by his death, ceased to affect him, "and them." "Christ's death was a sacrifice "for sin, because it was required for the admis- "sion of sinful men to the privilege of being "his disciples, in spite of the Law which ex- "cluded them so long as he was in life." The "fact is simply what has been so often stated, "namely, that the Messiah, by his death, by "shedding his blood, ceased to be under the "Law, became a spiritual being, and was thus "enabled to receive all men as disciples by "faith, their sins notwithstanding." Here, too, we find the lack of some statement of what is involved in being disciples of the Messiah; but in the face of the Epistle to the Romans, which starts from the oneness in transgression of the Jews and the Gentiles, it is hard to accept as apostolic doctrine that the sins which are forgiven through Christ's death are "past sins of "disqualification" for discipleship of the Christ; and that the peculiarity of the "cross of Christ" is that "this was the medium through which "the Messiah was made a spiritual being, and "a legitimate access to him was given to the "otherwise outcast and ritually unclean "heathen peoples."

The last chapter in the book treats of the present position of the Church and Nonconformists, and is a lamentation over the impracticableness of the Comprehension theory. We have not space now to touch upon it as it should be treated; we may at some future time devote a short article to a review of it.

* *The Bible and Popular Theology.* A Restatement of Truths and Principles, with special reference to Recent Works of Dr. Liddon, Lord Hatherley, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and others. By G. VANCE SMITH, B.A., Ph.D., Minister of St. Saviour Gate Chapel, York. (London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer.)

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*OUR LIVING POETS.**

Mr. Forman has aimed high. Criticism that is self consistent and based upon principles is not so common with us that we should look lightly on any effort in that direction. The great evil of much of our present journalistic criticism is that it is arbitrary, dictated merely by the caprice of the moment, or the special needs of the organ for which it is written. There may be no real lack of moral rectitude—no conscious and designed intention to misrepresent, yet the result as it affects the authors reviewed may be very much the same. There will inevitably be a want of earnestness—a sort of affected authority—which makes a bold *ipse dixit* stand in the place of a rule. Hence it is not to be wondered at that authors, who would willingly learn all they can from criticism, find themselves bewildered amid the multiplicity of deliverances. Generally, Mr. Buxton Forman keeps clear of any tendency in this direction, though in one instance, which we shall refer to before we have done, he certainly trenches on it. His grand aim, however, is to be dispassionate and appreciative, and to praise or to condemn upon fixed critical principles.

He sets out by an endeavour at fixing the characteristics of present-day poetry. "Much "of it presents the double aspect of reaction and "outgrowth—reaction from what was merely "negative in Shelley and Byron, as well as from "a false theory of art that carried poetry too ex- "clusively into realms of a rare and unnatural "atmosphere, and outgrowth from what Byron "and Shelley, and what Wordsworth and "Coleridge really accomplished of solid "foundation-laying in regard to method, "especially lyric method." Here, we be-

* *Our Living Poets.* An Essay in Criticism. By H. BUXTON FORMAN. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Hove, he is right—no later poet has completely escaped from the master influences of these four minds. Indeed, it would be impossible that a poet, however rarely gifted, should escape, for they created an atmosphere in which any English poet whatever must meanwhile live and work. Tennyson is criticised in a suitable spirit of admiration and reverence, though real and broad dramatic faculty is denied to him. His idylls fail in bringing a remote period any nearer to us. The chief qualities are thrown together in his characters more with the strategy of great mosaic work than with the *naïve* reality of "vicarious thinking." There is certainly truth in this criticism; for what is most admirable even in the "Holy Grail" is its sweet and absorbing music, its inwrought and artificial play of rhythm and metaphor, which lacks so much all the simplicity and *naïve* grace of reality, such as we find it even in Malory, when dealing with the self-same topics. An attempt to discriminate the various influences which have chiefly gone to form Tennyson—what he got from Shelley and from Wordsworth what from Spenser and Chaucer, from Italy, and from other sources, would have been a fitting pendant to some statements in Mr. Forman's introduction, and would form a first-rate subject for any critical mind fit to follow delicately rare literary inheritances.

Mr. Browning receives the most careful critical attention from Mr. Forman, who has thrown not a little light on obscure points in "Sordello," "Paracelsus," and other of the earlier poems. This was the most trying theme, and it says much for Mr. Forman's critical powers that here he is most successful. He gives you a key to the understanding of Browning—analyses his poems from the first to the last, and, amid their manifold diversity, finds a unity, a dominating purpose. Browning is a dramatic poet, eschewing the artifices of the stage drama, and working "on the worthier stage of the soul "itself," where his great art consists in making each soul its own confessor and the confessor to other souls by the most subtle and delicate workings of intellect and emotion. Mr. Forman has some very thoughtful criticisms on the two monologues of Andrea del Sarto and Fra Lippo Lippi. He is not less acute and impartial in his judgment in Browning's two chief affinities—W. W. Story and Mrs. Augustus Webster.

In the pre-raphaelite group, the Rossettis are carefully criticised, but we are inclined to think with a little too much favour, for, whilst a quaint, delicate grace cannot be denied them, they are full of affectations and mediævalisms which are quite different things from reality and simplicity. The criticism on W. B. Scott is very good, and here and there suggestive, and the more valuable that Scott—rare and full-thoughted as he is—has scarcely yet been duly appreciated.

In the Renaissance group Morris, Swinburne, and George Eliot are dealt with discriminatingly, and on the whole justly. Mr. Matthew Arnold receives his fair meed of praise as a poet, though the choruses of "Merope" are declared inferior to those of the "Atalanta;" but we are glad to find Mr. Forman declaring that "this "scornful assailant of British 'Philistinism' is "nearly as much the slave of fine ethereal ideas "as the average Briton is the slave of grossly "practical ones. Note too that the predominant "ideas in Mr. Arnold's essays are often mistaken "ones to start with, and that, while he is work-"ing out his theme with that perfect clearness "and niceness of his, so good for all essayists to "emulate, he is yet often, in his own urbane "way, doing very 'provincial' violence to the "idea in hand by forcing it to include things "that will not properly come within it."

The one instance in which we think Mr. Forman has hardly been sufficiently discriminating is in his essays on Miss Smedley and Miss Ingelow. He somewhat too highly praises the one, in our opinion, and too harshly depreciates the other. Both have real genius, which, however, has been caught in the strong wind of a fuller inspiration; and both have had to fight against becoming mere *imitators*. Miss Smedley's is the strongest intellect; but, because of this, the fight for individual standing is on her part all the more tense and visible, as that very poem "Choice" to which Mr. Forman refers in highest terms of praise, albeit it is dramatic in form, amply testifies when it is closely analysed. As for Miss Ingelow: she has now and again firmly struck a vein of her own, and in some of her earlier poems (which we hope to see revised and anew given to the world) has shown a high capacity for chaste and sustained work. Much that Mr. Forman says of Miss Ingelow is true; but to separate small snippets from their place, and base a final criticism on them, would be hard even on some of our monumental poets. We have no doubt that Mr. Forman may yet revise this rather harsh estimate somewhat. We observe, too, that Mr. Robert Buchanan has no place here, and wonder what reason had counselled his exclusion from "Our Living Poets." Bating these points, the volume is one to cheer and refresh; for it proves that there are men among us who are at least aiming at attaining a high standard of criticism.

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*CHURCH TENDENCIES IN SCOTLAND.**

It did not use to be the habit of the *Westminster Review* to propound vague and impracticable plans. If it had preconceived ideas, it never stated them in anything but a clear and common-sense way. But the article which has the place of honour in the current number under the above heading must be held to form an exception to this. It will not bear scrutiny, notwithstanding that it is written with *verve* and with much (we should be inclined to think rather too much) *personal* criticism. Evidently the writer knows a good deal of detail in connection with the subject, but he has failed to grasp the principles which alone make details luminous.

The article at first view looks as if it had been originally written as an out-and-out celebration of Dr. Robert Wallace of Greyfriars, Edinburgh, who has made himself so famous by his onslaughts on the symbol of his Church, the *Westminster* Confession, but that editorial or other necessities had prompted a modification which has quite ruined it for its purpose. The author broaches the old notion that, in spite of the appearance of ecclesiastical interest in Scotland, the people themselves are fain to get wholly rid of the old state of things, and that the Church of the future for Scotland will be a very latitudinarian Church indeed. In face of its plausibility, we must say that this sounds odd. Presbyterianism, whatever its faults, cannot be made out other than representative. A people who have chosen and held by it as a form of church government must be a very peculiar people indeed, if at the same time they don't like the system and hate the symbols which it holds forth. The fact is that, in spite of the noise which has been made by members of what is now called the Broad Church party in Scotland, there has as yet been no serious movement made in any of the Churches to get rid of or to materially modify the Westminster symbol, though ministers of influence in all the Churches have spoken in favour of a modified formula. The peculiar thing is that in the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, which the *Westminster* writer speaks of as being the most "strait-laced" of the Churches, a motion was last year made to effect very material changes; but this motion was thrown out on the ground that in such a momentous matter the Church could not proceed alone, but only in association with the other Churches holding by the same creed.

This suggests the great point of difficulty that lies in the way of such plans as those of Dr. Robert Wallace being carried out. It is what we may call the solidarity of Presbyterianism. The Churches may differ from each other in much; but no single Church feels that it can proceed alone in this matter, and hence, notwithstanding personal reactions manifold, a deference historical and half romantic is yet felt towards a form round which so many national associations cluster. When Dr. Robert Wallace in the Assembly propounded his great scheme for an "institute of free re-"ligious thinkers and teachers," his words called forth no acquiescent response from the body he addressed such as has been wont to wait on the words of "reformers" who were prepared at great risk and personal loss to lead the way from the land of bondage with its flesh-pots into a Canaan of true freedom. His words were, in fact, felt to be the expressions of an individual conviction—no more. The Broad-Churchmen who, like Dr. Tulloch, remain quiet, and work as best they may under the present condition of things—telling the public that, whatever may be said against the Confession, it yet "claims deepest respect," show themselves at least more prudent than Dr. Wallace.

The *Westminster* writer, alive to the great tendency of to-day in the direction of separating secular and sacred, in all efforts after religious reconstructions, feels the absurdity of scheming for an "institute of free religious thinkers and "teachers of the nation" which shall be State-endowed. Dr. Wallace has proposed to do away with confessions—to tolerate only such residuum of common belief as would allow the Calvinist and the secularist to lie down peacefully side by side—and to preserve some semblance of freedom to the people by allowing them to choose their pastor by vote. But his only guarantee for individual freedom to the teacher was the State. He had no notion of voluntaryism. It was declared to be detestable—likely, in fact, only to breed what "was "disastrous to the Commonwealth." The *Westminster* writer cannot see how Scotland can ever come to this; and thinks that under voluntaryism "the institute of free religious 'thinkers and teachers" may be attained. This is the "unkindest cut of all," both to Dr. Wallace, whom he so bepraises, and to the voluntaries he seeks to conciliate. Dr. Wallace, alive to some of the difficulties of the position, had said in his essay that no policy was to be recommended which was likely to bring back the Free Church to the Establishment. This hits most conclusively the *Westminster's* addenda to Dr. Wallace's scheme. There is no hope of Dr. Wallace's "free institute" unless with a band of law behind it. If the Free Churchmen and the men of the Establishment could not agree even under present conditions, how could the motley multitude of all opinions be expected to agree and to remain for a month in one association voluntarily. The thing is absurd. Scotland is on the way towards greater freedom, and the voluntaryism, whose influence is being more and more felt in all the struggles after union, will by-and-by work powerfully towards modifying the creed, or we are much mistaken. And surely it is very significant that one of the chief reasons which the leaders of the United Presbyterian Church gave for their unwillingness to meddle with the Confession at present was that it might hinder that union which might afterwards make such changes possible. But the *Westminster Review* in one thing is certainly right. Voluntaryism is destined to play a mighty part in the religious enfranchisement of Scotland, and the position of such men as Dr. Wallace, who drive at the Westminster Confession, would become at once consistent and influential had they the courage to withdraw their name from what they feel in conscience called on to denounce. There may be lack of courage even in seeming courageous, so that the *Westminster* writer's charge against Dr. Macleod of lack of courage may not, after all, be so uncomplimentary as the reviewer plainly intends it to be. But it was ungenerous of him surely to hint that Dr. Macleod's popularity is due to his favour at court: Church questions can be best discussed without such personalities.

* *Westminster Review.* For July. Art.: Religious Life and Tendencies in Scotland.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Where Dwellest Thou? or, The Inner House, by the author of "Ministering Children" (Seeley), is a series of simple chapters on the chief events in our Lord's life, written in a reverent and scriptural tone, but without any pretension to learning. It is meant for use in mothers' meetings and such gatherings, and is very well suited to its purpose. We need not say that in tone the little work is guardedly orthodox; but what gives it its special value is the skilful narrative form into which Miss Charlesworth has contrived to throw her lessons. "Granny's Chapters," by Lady Mary Ross (Bush), attempts to do very much for the Old Testament what Miss Charlesworth's work just named aims at doing for the New Testament story. The present volume, which is the third of the series, brings the Jewish history down to the period of our Lord's appearance upon earth. The series is calculated to be useful to Sabbath-school teachers, parents, and others who may wish to have the narrative brought succinctly before them, together with such reflections as may be suggestive of topics for amplification in the family circle or in the class. Evidently, this work has been written with patience and care. "Leaves from the "Christian Remembrancer" (Hatchards) is, as the title indicates, a volume of selections from well-known writers, old and more recent. In such selections the great matter is good arrangement; and in this respect this volume does not strike us as being very skilful; but passages, from such writers as Rutherford, Venn, Marsh, Monod, and D'Aubigné, are always welcome, and some excellent specimens are given here. It is a fatal defect in a book of this kind that there is no detailed index of subjects or names of authors. Some of the poems at the end are very pure and sweet. *The Day of Bereavement: its Lessons and Consolations*, by GEORGE W. MYLNE (Nisbet) is a compact, well-arranged little volume. It is not a compilation, but an original work; and some of its sections are very judicious and thoughtful. It goes over the whole circle of possible bereavement, and has a section on each—very spiritual, wise, and scriptural, for the most part. The book really answers to its title, and has the advantage of being of a size handy for the pocket. *Our Family Likeness*, by the Dean of CARLISLE (Hatchards), is an eloquent homily on the human heart, both in its regenerate and unregenerate state. The family likeness is seen in all sorts of sins—lust, selfishness, and the rest; and it is seen also in the conflicts, trials, temptations, doubts, fears, sorrows and joys, which are common to the experience of believers, wherever they may be placed.

With the little work—*Men Worth Imitating*, by WILLIAM H. GROSER, F.G.S. (Sunday School Union), we turn to a very valuable kind of moral biography. Mr.

Groser does not aim at being artistic, but at being simple and easily understood. He has given short sketches of such men as Doddridge, Paley, Linnæus, Caxton, and Dolland; and his little volume is exceedingly well-fitted for young boys, who cannot be expected as yet to study exhaustive biographies; but who, nevertheless, have the sense to appreciate what is good and brave and self-denying. *Autopædia, or Instructions on Personal Education*, by James McCrie, D.D. (Partridge), is also a work specially designed for the young. This is a second edition with many additions. It is a solid work, indeed a mouument of industry. It is full of facts, careful thinking, and shows everywhere good judgment. Every imaginable topic that has reference to self-education—from self-reliance and method to the aids of faith—are here practically touched upon, and the exhaustive index at the end makes the work a most handy book of reference on many subjects. *The Religion of Daily Life*, by the Rev. R. H. A. Bradley, M.A., is a series of practical lectures on topics of present-day importance, calculated to be useful to young men. The subjects are such as these: The married and unmarried state; our political duties; intelligence in work; and honesty in work. The little book may be recommended to those for whom it was meant. *Matrimonial Union Considered*, by Caleb Homeford (Partridge), is practical in its drift. The author's aim is to remove wrong impressions and unfounded hopes. Above all things he would enforce a habit of candour and truthfulness between man and wife, because this is one of the best incentives to confidence and truthfulness. And he gives warnings, too, some of them certainly not unneeded. "I fear "some unhappy marriage arise from too great confi- "dence being placed in poetical descriptions of "the adaptability, devotion, and abnegation of "the fair sex." *The Christian Law as to the Relationships which bar Marriage*, by William Lindsay, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism to the United Presbyterian Church (Nisbet), is a second edition of a very complete and exhaustive book on its own side of a great question—that of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Professor Lindsay inquires strictly into the provisions of the Mosaic law on the subject, considers carefully the meaning of the phrase, "next "of kin," finds that Christianity did not modify the Mosaic law as to permitted degrees of consanguinity, and, of course, decides against the lawfulness of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Whatever opinion may be held on this point, there can be no doubt of the learning, the close logical reasoning, and the weighty deliberateness of Professor Lindsay's treatment of the whole subject, and the little book may be in request again, when the agitation for a change in the law is once more set agoing.

The Elements of Physical Geography, by William Lawson, F.R.G.S. (Oliver and Boyd), is a handy manual of information, well and compactly compiled, and excellently fitted for use either at home or in primary schools, for which, indeed, it is chiefly intended. *Darwinism Refuted*, by Sidney Herbert Laing (Elliot Stock), makes one or two good points; but generally the style is too light and jaunty for the subject. The author is so apt to chuckle over his hits that the reader is constantly forced to think of the proverb not to cry till one is fairly out of the wood. Mr. Laing makes a sharp hit in exposing Mr. Darwin's ambiguous way of using the term, "mental power," which is shown in some instances to mean *instinct*, and in others *reason*. But generally Mr. Laing is too much inclined to mere skirmishing. The chapters on "The Moral Sense," and on "Religion," are, however, pointed and thoughtful. *Subject and Object*, by R. Verity (Longmans), is an attempt to demonstrate that all perception is at once subjective and objective; that "our consciousness were "a blank, and our percipient a mere potentiality, with- "out the external nonmenon or reality." The whole argument is, of course, hard and abstract; but the author fancies that under his notion of causation both scepticism and idealism are disposed of. It is not so easy to crush the life of great philosophical ideas, which revive again in other forms, after a little space, with most wondrous vigour.

Camp Life. By George Buchanan, A.M., M.D. (Maclehose), is a record of incidents during the time the author acted as superintendent of an hospital in the Crimea. It is well written and readable, and steers clear of being over-professional, but we fear the events it has reference to are now somewhat distant, for this to become any way a popular book—other and later interests of the same nature now absorbing public curiosity. The same thing can scarcely be urged against *La Debendado*, by J. Duncan Craig, D.D. (Nisbet), for it records a chaplain's experiences in the recent war; and gives us very good idea of many points in the internal economy of the German army, and the character of the German soldiers. It is written in a somewhat religious vein. *Sketches in the House of Commons*, by a Silent Member (Provost and Co.), are clearly the work a Conservative who has no love for Mr. Gladstone. But he has no love for Mr. Disraeli either, and would him to resign his leadership of the Tory party. His notion is that the increase of merchants and mere moneyed men in Parliament has given a wholly adventurous influence to *leaders*, who may almost snub them at will. Mr. Gladstone, he says, was only acting overhastily in this spirit when he checked Mr. Miall's enchant criticisms on the Education Bill.

Law and Police.

The Eltham Murder.—The trial of Edmund Walter Pook at the Old Bailey for the alleged murder of Jane Maria Clousen at Eltham occupied the last three days of last week. The court did not rise on Saturday night until nearly ten o'clock. The jury were twenty minutes in deliberation, and when the foreman pronounced the verdict of "Not guilty," there was (the *Times* report states) a loud and thrilling cheer, which in a moment was caught up by the crowd in the Old Bailey, and repeated again and again. It was some time before the excitement died away. Chief Justice Bovill, in his summing-up, remarked, with regard to the witnesses Conway and Perrin, that the Government would not be performing their duty unless the evidence given by those two men was carefully scrutinised, and, if there were grounds for prosecuting them, in his judgment they ought to be prosecuted. His lordship went on to say the case had been brought forward as an important State trial at the instance of Her Majesty's Government. He was not surprised, because a more cruel, deliberate, and wicked murder was probably never committed in the annals of crime, and it was the duty of the Government to prosecute it. That being so, it was the duty of the police and the prosecution, when conducted at the instance of the Government, to lay before the jury, not only circumstances tending to establish the guilt of the prisoner, but every circumstance in his favour; and if that were not done it placed the jury and the judge in the position of having to act on evidence upon which, possibly, if an innocent man was convicted, they might be parties, he might say, to the commission of a murder. He commented in strong terms on the way in which the case had been got up by the police. The disorderly scenes which were witnessed at Greenwich on Saturday night, after the verdict in the Eltham murder case was known, were repeated on Monday night. A mob of 3,000 or 4,000 persons assembled in front of Mr. Pook's house, and up to midnight the crowd amused themselves by yelling and whistling, and so conducting themselves that a complete stop was put to business. About six o'clock a truck, containing the effigy of a woman, with a man about to strike her with a plasterer's hammer, was carried through the town. The police authorities were appealed to, and promised to prevent such scenes taking place, but although a "reserve" of twenty-five men is stated to have been in readiness, they do not appear to have been called out.

The Bayswater Tragedy.—In another court, before Mr. Baron Channell, a very different scene was being acted. Hannah Newington, *alias* Flora Davey, was being sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of Mr. Frederick Moon. This case excited, perhaps, more interest than the one to which we have just referred. The medical witnesses for the prosecution gave evidence that although it was not impossible, it was highly improbable, that the fatal wound was the result of an accident, while the witnesses for the defence expressed an opinion that the wound was accidental, and not inflicted deliberately. Knowing that her escape was scarcely possible, the prisoner followed the speech of Mr. Giffard, the counsel for the prosecution, with the most eager anxiety, leaning forward over the dock, and hanging upon the words as he spoke them, words every one of which was making her fate more hopeless. Accused of the manslaughter of the man for whom she had left her husband, the plea of accident did not avail her, for as the judge observed, "public safety will never be secured if it is understood that a knife may be taken up upon every momentary quarrel." When Baron Channell spoke of the "man who had supported her, and treated her with general kindness, and whose kindness she had repaid with great affection," her emotion, which had been suppressed, and had only shown itself in smothered sobs, could be controlled no longer, and she burst into a violent fit of weeping. When asked what she had to say why judgment should not be passed upon her, she could do no more than protest her innocence. The wretched woman was carried insensible from the dock when the sentence was pronounced upon her.

The Case of Child Murder.—In the same court on Saturday the girl Agnes Norman was placed upon her trial, before the Common Serjeant, on a charge of child murder, but the evidence being insufficient for a conviction, she was afterwards indicted for having attempted to strangle a boy named Parfitt, eleven years of age. Upon this she was convicted, with a recommendation to mercy on account of her youth. The Common Serjeant deferred sentence until next session, and intimated that in the meantime inquiries would be made respecting the prisoner.

Sale of Beer in Working Men's Clubs.—Mr. Ellison, one of the magistrates at the Lambeth Police-court, gave judgment on Friday in the prosecution of the Times Working Men's Club. He held that it was impossible for such drinking as had been sworn to during the prohibited hours on Sunday to continue without provoking the strongest opposition from the licensed victuallers as well as from the advocates of temperance. The publican was compelled to close his house at certain periods, and if these clubs were allowed to be opened, the probability that drinking went on constituted an injustice which, if it could not be reached by the present law, would at once call for the interference of the Legislature. The charge of selling beer without a license had been proved, and the defendant must pay a fine of 3*l.* and costs.

Miscellaneous.

The Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's closed on Saturday afternoon. Eton won in a single innings, with seventy-seven runs to spare.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 121,751—a decrease of 6,005 upon the corresponding period of last year.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is able to state with confidence that "The Battle of Dorking" was written by Colonel George Chesney, the author of "Indian Polity."

There are still twenty-one select committees of the House of Commons sitting. They comprise 300 members, of whom sixteen only belong to the Government.

A girl, ten years of age, committed suicide at Burslem on Wednesday evening, by jumping down the shaft of a coal-pit, over a hundred yards deep. Her motive seems to have been to escape ill-treatment from her father.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay entertained at the Ship at Greenwich, on Saturday, a large and distinguished company, consisting mainly of the members of the National Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded. Count Bernstorff was present, and proposed Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's health in highly complimentary terms.

Extraordinary Suicide.—A man named Clark, a pawnbroker, residing at Wellingborough, committed suicide on Sunday morning by hanging himself to the post of the bed in which his wife was sleeping. When she awoke he was breathing his last, and died in a few minutes after he was cut down.

Bank Discount.—The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount from 2½ to 2 per cent. The stock of bullion in the cellars of the bank amounts to nearly twenty-seven millions sterling—almost two millions in excess of the notes in circulation; and there is every prospect of further large arrivals of gold from Australia and America.

Public Meetings in the Parks.—At the meeting of the select committee of the House of Commons on the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill, held on Monday, Mr. James Lowther proposed, and succeeded in carrying, by six votes to five, a resolution prohibiting public meetings in the parks. Mr. Ayrton, being in the chair, was unable to vote. The committee meets again, we believe, on Thursday, and it is possible that the resolution may then be cancelled or reversed.

Demonstrations.—A meeting of the working classes was held on Clerkenwell-green on Sunday morning for the purpose of protesting against the proposed grant of 15,000*l.* per annum to Prince Arthur. A number of persons assembled in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon to take part in the "demonstration" which had been announced on the subject of free emigration. The promoters of the gathering, however, did not attend, and the summoned meeting was left in the hands of the "mock litany" men and a religious preacher. The mob made short work with the preacher, whom they were disposed to use roughly, but the men in college caps continued their performance until the police compelled them to go away. No explanation was given of the non-appearance of the speakers.

Aristocratic Sport.—Pigeon-shooting was the occupation of a large number of persons "with handles to their names," at Shepherd's Bush and Hurlingham, on Saturday. "The weather (says a reporter) being all that could be desired for out-door *recreation*, caused a very large and fashionable assemblage, including a great number of ladies." These tender creatures who admiringly watched the slaughter of the poor pigeons—listening meanwhile to the music of military bands—were well rewarded. At Shepherd's Bush "altogether 690 birds were trapped, and of these 445 were killed, to 245 missed." At Hurlingham, "of 221 birds trapped, 138 were killed, to 83 missed." Thus in one afternoon, there were 583 wretched pigeons killed, and a great many mangled, for the amusement of "ladies," and the profit of "noblemen and gentlemen." One competitor carried off a prize of 400*l.*, and two others netted 100*l.* each, besides lesser winnings. It is quite distressing to learn that the "noble sportsmen" were hindered of the full enjoyment they expected. A sympathising reporter mentions the painful fact that "a strong westerly wind prevailed, which greatly assisted the birds in getting away."

Messrs. Longmans announce, "Old Testament Synonyms, their bearing on Christian Faith and Practice," by the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, Editorial Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is described as "a sample of what may be called inductive theology, and is intended to furnish materials "by means of which any English layman of ordinary education may be helped to form a judgment on the most important Biblical questions of the day."

The *Athenæum* says Mr. Murray will publish, in November, Mr. Grote's "Aristotle," on which work the author had been engaged for many years. It will be published as Mr. Grote left it.

Mrs. Moore (says an American paper) is of the stuff heroes are made of. Recently, at Nashville, when her son fell down a well twenty-four feet deep, she neither fainted nor screamed, but instantly swung herself down, "hand over hand," caught the child with her feet, drew herself and son up again, and then, woman-like, spanked the boy for falling in.

Gleanings.

A clergyman in Connecticut boasts the title of Rev Hezekiah Fiddle, D.D.

The Devastation turret ship was floated out of dock at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

Women should never be lawyers; they would constantly have writs of "attachment."

A private in the army recently sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with, "May heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly John Smith."

The *New Haven Register* says: "In —— line, in the article upon Yale College, in our last issue, for 'alum water' read *alma mater*."

The Post Office Savings Banks, since their institution, have received nearly forty millions of hard cash from the savings of the humbler classes.

"Mother," said a little girl one day, "do you think our minister would use so many hard words if I told him I could not understand him to-day? I'm going over to ask him to *preach small*."

A country paper says that during a rural trial in court a young lad, who was called as a witness, was asked if he knew the obligation of an oath, and where he would go if he told a lie. He said he supposed he should go where all the lawyers went to.

The French papers are always making startling discoveries of the eccentricities of "John Bull." The *Gaulois*, for example, has made the important discovery that the teetotal society in London has hit upon the ingenious mode of putting a stop to drunkenness by collecting the photographs of all habitual topers, placing them in the public-houses, and bribing the landlords not to serve them.

Said our genial professor of natural history to a college class-mate, "Sometimes, when stones and trees are split open, lizards and other reptiles are found in them, with no manifest way by which they entered; it is thought, by the common people, that those animals were created where they are found: is that your opinion, Mr. X?" "No, sir." "Why not, Mr. X?" "Because, sir, I am not one of the common people." —*National Baptist (U. S.)*.

STRONG SOUP.—An old Dublin beggar-woman asked a lady the other day for a halfpenny. "I've nothing for you," said the lady; "but if you go to the soup-kitchen you'll get a pint of excellent soup." "Soup is it ye mane?" bawled the indignant mendicant; "do you call that stuff soup? Sure and I'll just tell you how they make it: they get a quart of water, and then boil it down to a pint to make it strong."

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—A prosecutor who appeared before the Sheffield magistrates one day last week proved to be very tipsy. The Mayor addressed him, with the observation, "Why, you are drunk!" To which the man promptly, and pointedly responded: "Well, if I am, it's with *your* beer, Mr. Moore. (The Mayor is a large brewer.) The Court laughed, the Mayor winced, and the prosecutor came off with flying colours. He was not wise enough, however, to stop at this point, but went on to "chaff" the other magistrates and their clerk, upon which the law proved too strong for him, and he was fined for being drunk.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.—Saturday was the 1,009th anniversary of the "sacrilegious" attempt of the monks of Winchester to interfere with the express desire of Swithin, their bishop, that his remains should lie in the open churchyard. The monks, so the old story runs, thought it was not proper that the late bishop, who had just been canonised, should lie in the common churchyard, and resolved to remove his body, with solemn procession, within the church. The 15th of July was the date fixed for the ceremony, but the rain fell so violently on that day and for forty days following that the monks were unable to carry out their pious design; and perceiving in the tempest a sign from heaven forbidding them to interfere with the saint's rest, they let his body lie where it had been buried and erected a chapel over the remains, whereat many miracles were subsequently wrought.

THE BIRCH ROD.—Dr. Goss, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, not only approves of boys being soundly thrashed when in fault, but at a meeting at Warrington, the other night, he expressed his belief that "there was not a nicer ornament or a more homely useful article in a house than a birch rod." He said he liked to see one hanging in a house. "It was far more useful than the old-fashioned warming pan, or perhaps the copper kettle." Alluding to juvenile depravity, he said, "A lad of fifteen or sixteen, with a pipe stuck in his mouth, might be seen entering a public-house and calling for his gill or his quart of ale, and thinking it manly. Why if such a one had his deserts, his father would take a good stout hazel or an ash plant and lay it on his back with a will. "A birch rod for the younger ones, and an ash plant for the older ones."

THE WAY OF SAYING IT.—It is related of Mrs. Siddons that once, when dining at the country-seat of a friend, she frightened out of his wits a servant who, when on the point of handing her the butter, withdrew it quickly, saying, "Excuse me for a moment, madam—there's a fly on the butter." To which the great actress, assuming a look and tone of intense horror, exclaimed, "A fly, say ye! How gat he there?" Something of the same sort comes to us fresh from Rome of her niece, Fanny Kemble, of whom many droll stories are told in society of her withering speeches to indiscreet persons. One of the drollest is this: A meek young man was presented to her, and unluckily opened the new-born conversation with, "I hear you have very fine hotels in America." "Sir! I have no hotels in America!" in a measured, contemptuous voice, that caused that young man to retreat with alacrity."—*Harper's Magazine*.

MORNING HEADACHES AND CLOSE BEDROOMS.—Short as our summer is likely to prove this year, the increase in the temperature of late, and especially during the night, warns us that we may expect it soon or not at all. The dwellers in large towns and cities will be seeking the sea side, or be off to the Highlands or on a trip to Switzerland. Those who are not so fortunate as to be able to do any of these things will be condemned to be half stifled by sleeping in the close, heated atmosphere of a London bedroom. Some people, with the view of shutting out the noises which make "night hideous" in town, close every crevice and chink, forgetful that they exclude all fresh air at the same time; and others, from the small size and vicious construction of their bedrooms, can obtain nothing like efficient ventilation. What fresh air they get has probably been used and warmed below before it passes into the hall and up the stairs to be distributed to the various bedrooms. The consequence in any case is, that sleep is prevented altogether or perturbed by dreams, and the unfortunate occupant of the London bedroom descends to his breakfast with a headache which he probably attributes to his "biliousness." The lowering of the upper sash for an inch or two, or the provision of a ventilating pane, with an open register to the grate, and the removal of all curtains from the bed, will often prove a more effectual remedy against what is called a bilious headache than any antibilious pill that was ever compounded.—*Lancet*.

NOTICE.—*All announcements intended for this column must be accompanied by a remittance of half-a-crown in postage stamps.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

PAYNE.—July 13, the wife of the Rev. Wm. H. Payne, Baptist minister, Worstead, Norfolk, of a son.

THEOBALD.—July 16, at Hendon, the wife of Morell Theobald, of a son.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 12.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£41,111,160	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	26,111,160
		Silver Bullion	
	£41,111,160		£41,111,160

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Propr'tor's Capit'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity)	£15,125,557
Rest	3,327,119		
Public Deposits	4,216,444		
Other Deposits	27,956,931	Other Securities	18,821,697
Seven Day and other Bills	540,794	Notes	15,840,175
		Gold & Silver Coin	805,859
	£50,594,288		£50,594,288

July 13, 1871. GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

HOW TO DYE—Silk, Wool, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, with full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The *Family Herald*, 3rd September, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's dyes will render their application clear to all."

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, July 17.

There were very few samples of English wheat at this morning's market; but millers were not anxious buyers, and the sales made were at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. upon the prices of this day week. The attendance was good, but the business done in foreign was in retail, at a similar reduction. Barley and peas unchanged in value. Beans 1s. per qr. cheaper. The oat trade was steady. Russian and inferior qualities 3d. to 6d. per qr. lower. Flour was 6d. per barrel and 1s. per sack cheaper.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—		
Essex and Kent, red	—	—
Ditto new	51	55
White	—	—
„ new	56	59
Foreign red	52	56
„ white	54	56
BARLEY—		
English malting	31	34
Chevalier	36	42
Distilling	35	39
Foreign	34	37
MALT—		
Pale	—	—
Chevalier	—	—
Brown	49	55
BEANS—		
Ticks	37	38
Harrow	39	43
Small	—	—
Egyptian	33	35

	Per Qr. s.	s.
PEAS—		
Grey	37	40
Maple	43	46
White	38	42
Boilers	38	42
Foreign	37	40
RYE	36	38
OATS—		
English Feed	23	26
„ potato	27	32
Scotch feed	—	—
„ potato	—	—
Irish Black	19	21
„ White	21	24
Foreign feed	17	21
FLOUR—		
Town made	47	50
Best country households	40	42
Norfolk & Suffolk	38	39

BREAD, Saturday, July 15.—The prices in the Metropolis are, for Wheaten Bread, per 4 lbs. loaf, 7½d. to 8d.; Household Bread, 6½d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 17.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 17,497 head. In the corresponding week in 1870 we received 85,850; in 1869, 14,169; in 1868, 10,784; and in 1867, 8,894 head. In the cattle trade to-day there has been an absence of animation. About an average supply of beasts has been on sale, and the quality of the home stock has somewhat improved. The depression in the dead meat market has exercised an unfavourable influence upon the demand, and prices receded fully 2d. per 8lbs. The best Scots and crosses have been disposed at from 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,500 shorthorns; from other parts of England about 450 various breeds; and from Scotland 12 Scots and crosses. The market has been well supplied with sheep. Business has been only to a moderate extent, and prices have ruled in favour of purchasers. For the best Downs and half-breds 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lbs. has been paid. Lambs have changed hands quietly, at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per 8lbs. Calves have been dull, and there has been but little inquiry for pigs.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	8 to	4	8	Pr. coarse wooled	5	10	6	2
Second quality	4	10	5	2	Prime Southdown	6	4	6	6
Prime large oxen	5	2	5	6	Lge. coarse calves	3	8	4	4
Prime Scots	5	8	5	10	Prime small	5	0	5	8
Coarse inf. sheep	4	0	4	6	Large hogs	3	6	4	0
Second quality	4	6	5	4	Neat sm. porkers	4	2	4	10

Lamb, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., and Quarter old store pigs, —s. to —s. each.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, July 17.—Moderate supplies have been on sale. The trade has been slow, at our quotations. Last week's London imports were confined to 1 basket from Harlingen and 26 from Hamburg.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	8 to	4	0	Middling do.	4	10 to	5	2
Middling do.	4	4	0	4	Prime do.	5	6	5	10
Prime large do.	5	0	5	2	Large pork	3	6	3	10
Prime small do.	5	2	5	4	Small do.	4	2	4	10
Veal	4	8	5	4	Lamb	6	0	6	8
Inferior Mutton	4	6	4	10					

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 17.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 588 firkins butter and 4,890 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 28,602 packages butter, and 1,472 bales bacon. For Irish butter there is scarcely any inquiry; a few finest Clonmels sold at 114s. on board. Foreign sells steadily at little change in value, and best Dutch advanced from 116s. to 130s. The bacon market ruled steady, and at the close of the week an advance of 2s. was realised for both Irish and Hamburgh. Best Waterford orders charged 72s., f.o.b.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Friday, July 14.—The markets have fluctuated considerably during the past few days, more in consequence of the unfavourable weather than of the supply, which has much hindered the cherries and bush fruit. Hothouse fruit is amply supplied, pines especially. Those from the West Indies are also now in their prime, the quantity varying at sale from 20,000 to 23,000 weekly.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, July 17.—The steady progress of blight in the plantations during the past week has materially improved our market, and caused a general advance on every description of the last growth of from 5s. to 6s. per cwt., and to-day prices are firm at this advance. Advices to hand this morning report slight improvement in parts of the Weald and Sussex; on the other hand, the best grounds in Mid-Kent, which had hitherto given promise of a fair yield, are passing into blight. On the whole, our crop prospect cannot be deemed more favourable. Continental advices are decidedly less favourable; Bavaria and Bohemia are fast lapsing into the condition of our worst grounds. Other districts are equally bad; the only one which is at all favoured being Poperinghe. Mid and East Kents, 3*l*., 4*l*. 4s., to 7*l*. 7s.; Weald of Kent, 3*l*., 4*l*., to 5*l*.; Sussex, 3*l*., 3*l*. 15s., to 4*l*. 10s.; Farnham and country, 4*l*., 4*l*. 15s., to 6*l*.; Olds, 1*l*., 1*l*. 5s., to 1*l*. 10s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, July 17.—The markets have been well supplied with potatoes. The trade has been quiet at about late rates. The import into London last week consisted of 631 baskets from Rotterdam, 335 boxes from Cherbourg, and 90 boxes 15 tons from Barfleur. English Shaws, 50s., to 70s. per ton; Regents, 60s. to 80s. per ton; Kidneys, new, finest, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.; Jerseys, 4s. to 7s. per cwt.

SEED, Monday, July 17.—English Cloverseed remains nominally the same as previously. American samples were held for quite as much money, a few parcels being occasionally disposed of for France. White seed was held with firmness. Trefoil was quite as dear, and holders were very firm for fine qualities. English rapeseed, ready for immediate delivery, was sold in small lots at drooping prices. Most buyers are waiting for a supply of new, expected to be reaped in a few weeks. English canaryseed brought fully as high rates. Hempseed supported previous values.

WOOL, Monday, July 17.—A firm tone has pervaded the wool market; for all qualities there has been a healthy demand, and prices have ruled firm.

OIL, Monday, July 17.—Linseed oil has been firm, but for rape there has been less demand. Other oils have sold slowly.

TALLOW, Monday, July 17.—The market has been steady. Y.C., spot, 44s. 3d. per cwt. Town tallow, 42s. 6d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, July 17.—Market heavy, at last day's rates. Hetton's, 18s. 6d.; Hettons Lyons, 15s. 9d.; Hartlepool (original) 18s. 6d.; Hawthorn, 15s. 3d.; Hough Hall, 16s.; Kelloe, 17s.; Eden Main, 16s.; Hartley's, 17s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 19, ships left from last day, 1—total, 20. Ships at sea, 20.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.—This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's LL Whisky" on seal, label, and cork. Wholesale Depot, 6A, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WEAKENING WEATHER.—The sultry summer days strain the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and this state eventuates in disease unless some restorative such as these purifying Pills be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives tone to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements, and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body. No one, therefore, can over-estimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, and the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular habits, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness that were ever invented, and in consequence of which attained the largest sale and highest reputation.

Advertisements.

EASTBOURNE BAZAAR, in behalf of the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 8 and 9 AUGUST, 1871.

FRIENDS ALL, who know Eastbourne, come to our aid. Extinguish the debt, £650. Send something—money or merchandise. So and earnestly asks,

W. GRIFFITH.

The Manse, Eastbourne.

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The AUTUMNAL MEETINGS of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION will be held in SWANSEA, on MONDAY, 9th October, and three following days.

ALEXANDER HANNAY, Sec.

18, South-street, Finsbury, July 17, 1871.

A GRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE and Theological Student will be glad to SUPPLY the PULPIT of a CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH during JULY and AUGUST. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address, X. L. T., Union Society, Cambridge.

TO LET, at MICHAELMAS NEXT, in a Borough Town in one of the Midland Counties, a commodious HOUSE, containing Breakfast, Dining, and Drawing-rooms, 5 Bedrooms, and an Attic, with convenient Offices. There is a large Garden attached, about half an acre in extent, with small Hothouse and Greenhouse. Stable and Coach-house if required.—Address, X. Y. Z., 19, Frederick-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

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AUTUMN TERM will COMMENCE THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

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PUPILS REASSEMBLE on SEPTEMBER 7TH.

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The Directors deplore the great loss which the Company has sustained through the removal by death (within a fortnight of each other) of the lamented Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Edmund Dunn and John Smither. From the foundation of the Company, until the close of their lives, they discharged their duties as Directors with earnest fidelity. The vacancies at the Board have been filled up until the Annual Meeting, by the election of Mr. Henry Potter Olney (of the firm of Messrs. Olney, Amsden and Co.), and of Dr. Edward Bean Underhill (Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society).

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The last Report and Balance Sheet can be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

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